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THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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The Importance of the Next Presidential Election.

The strength of the two great parties will shortly be tried. No Presidential election has been more important in its bearing on the welfare of the country than that which will take place next November. It is so easy to say to the North forget and forgive, while the Democratic South denounces Northern men as thieves and rascals. Even in South Carolina, with a large Republican majority, the Democracy assail every white Republican with the utmost venom; hold toward him as much of a threatening attitude as they dare, and think they destroy his happiness because they ostracise him. Not so the Northern man with Southern principles. He falls naturally into the arms of the Democrats, who receive him as the noblest form of man.

It now remains to be decided whether the cost and suffering of the war shall be made to yield the fruit of national peace and prosperity; whether the Democratic States of the South shall continue defiant in disloyalty and add other Southern States to them; whether, indeed, the safety of the Union is assured. The presence of so many ex-Confederates in the House of Representatives causes many evil forebodings. They are there for no good. If the truth were told of how many of them got there it would not redound to their credit. The sanctity of the ballot-box has little respect in their eyes; and as to the rights of citizenship when the citizen is not in accordance with their political views, it is a short shift or swift dispersion. It would be interesting to know in many cases how many Republican votes were cast by Republicans in districts overwhelmingly Republican, and yet a Democrat claims to represent them. But it never happens the other way. No Democratic district has a Republican representative; so that it is quite a one-sided affair, in which Republicans are made to suffer by the cheating to exalt that kind of Southern Democrat whom Republicans despise, because of his disloyalty. The backbone of the Democratic party is made up of the old Bourbon rebel element. The Southern Democracy have got the Northern Democrats' noses to the grindstone, and mean to keep them there. At no time has the Democratic party been weaker or stood in a worse light before the best citizens of the country. Under the lead of Southerners of tarnished surroundings, the Democratic party has been guilty of unutterable meanness, and played into the hands of disloyal men, who are plotting to reverse the reconstruction measures of Republicans and preventing the education and prosperity of the colored people.

Here a great question arises which ought to receive a settlement that can not be disturbed. As one of the issues of the war, the colored man not only obtained his freedom, but had conferred on him the rights of a citizen. It will not do in a great republic like this for men who, by their rebellion, sought to do it irreparable injury, to defy the national government, which is the embodiment of the popular will. Either the rights of citizenship shall be enjoyed by the colored man, or the people must understand that the Democratic party does its best to deprive him of those rights and keep him in a servile condition. And this in the centennial year of national freedom and independence!

But the backbone of the Republican party is composed of the old-fashioned Free Soil element, which has a history of which the country may be proud. Starting out with the recognition of manhood, whatever hue the skin might be, freedom and the rights of citizenship were conferred, which must never be abandoned until they are secured. It is all very well for the Democracy of the South to say that slavery is dead, and that the old slaveholders would not have it again if they could. This is not true, startling as it may appear. Where Republicans are in the ascendency colored men have their rights, and they are protected from the unscrupulous designs of the Bourbon Democrats. But in the states which have been seized by the Democracy the colored man has few rights they recognize. His is a condition of serfdom with as near an approach to slavery as possible. He is willfully kept ignorant, that he may be imposed upon. If he hires land it is at a disadvantage. The fruit of his crops and his labor is snatched away from him and his family. The Southern Democracy seem to have combined to enrich themselves at the expense of the colored people, and to rely upon their ignorance to do it effectually. If the colored man complains he has no redress; no Democratic lawyer will take up his case; no Democratic judge will do him justice; and Democratic juries always decide in favor of their Democratic friends. Then again, petty crimes, often brought about by the poverty of colored men who have been industrious, but whose industry has brought them no profit, are exaggerated, and they are punished by long terms of imprisonment, which break up their homes and scatter their families. And altogether, Republicans, white and black, are exposed to such bitter hostility that few statements made by the press have overdrawn the dark picture.

Hostility against Republicans and colored citizens on political grounds, in Southern states, is an evil which demands a remedy. It will not be prevented by the cry of "the bloody shirt." It will rather hide behind the bloody shirt in order to continue. The Democratic party has shown itself unfit to be intrusted with power. Wherever the Democracy have had power they have abused it. To think of the country under the control of the Democracy is appalling! All the evils of the past would be revived, to be rivited on the people; and the avenue to national progress would be closed. The only hope of the people lies in the success of the Republican party. Let there be, then, a grand determination and a mighty effort made to assemble at the polls, that the vote of the Republican majority may be cast, and the Democratic party learn that when it comes to a test of strength, the vital principles of truth and justice must prevail.

THE Hollidaysburg *Register* comes out flat-footed for James G. Blaine, and says: "Pennsylvania is proud of her great, patriotic, and talented son, and her voters demand her delegates to cast a united vote for Blaine. His nomination will make an active campaign, and our hills and valleys would be aroused to enthusiasm in his cause. For the sake of the party that was in favor of the Union in her darkest hour, the party that crushed the rebellion, settled the question of State Rights in favor of the Government, that made all men free, and gave to every American citizen the ballot, we call upon the Republican national convention to give us Mr. Blaine, a statesman the equal of Jefferson, the Adamses, Clay, and Webster, and the equal to them in honesty and integrity." We think the *Register* is about right, and we are satisfied that the people think that way too. Last week a half dozen more states wheeled into the Blaine column, giving him sixty more votes than we allowed him in our estimate last week. We cannot see how a better ticket could be made than Blaine for President and Bristow for Vice-President. Noble men, true patriots. Give us Blaine and Bristow.

THE White Leaguers of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, have adopted the ingenious expedient of ordering the coroner out of the county to prevent official inquiry into cases of sudden death. The mortality rate, among Republicans, is increasing daily.

THE New York *World* don't think Fitzhugh such a bad fellow, after all. Well, he was a rebel and a felon, and those two things cover a multitude of sins, in the eyes of this Bourbon Democrat.

The Political Key Note.

It is said that the key note of the Republican convention, recently held in Boston, was "Reform," that it was an impressive scene to behold some nine hundred gentlemen clamoring for the re-establishment of the Ten Commandments, as the basis of our national life and that the tenor of the speeches indicated that the people are at least conscious of the sublime truth that the doctrine of divine morals contains the germ, not only of social improvement, but of commercial prosperity; in other words, that it will save the country. This was commenced as a very proper attitude of a political gathering which had met for so important a purpose. And the resolution adopted was commended also, urging that equal rights to all be guaranteed, and the restoration of good feeling between the once estranged sections. Such an end would be worthy of realization this Centennial year.

Doubtless the religious press of the country has a very laudable anxiety in regard to the restoration of fraternal feeling between the North and South. But it must remember that there can be no peace in those Southern States where the Democracy have been guilty of the foulest injustice. The key note of peace was really struck in the resolution cited—"the guarantee of the equal rights of all." If equal rights to all men before the law can be guaranteed in the South, the way for a restoration of fraternity between the two sections is paved. But it is useless to talk of fraternity until the rights of all men are secure. That presupposes a state of freedom in the South, in which honest opinion may be expressed with safety. In that view the Southern Democrats do not understand freedom, nor never did. And it is more than probable that they never will. The Democrats who have gained ascendency by depriving Republicans of their rights have announced that it is their determination to maintain their hold of political power by a continuation of the course which unable them to seize upon it. From present appearances there is no intention to have fair play in the South. All opposition is to be thrust aside, violently, if need be, but certainly. Or, it is to bent to the support of Democratic interests. If the cruel hand of Democracy is lifted from the South, so that the free voice of the people may be heard and heeded, the result will show who has prevented the restoration of peace; who prevents its restoration now; and why such restoration is impossible under Democratic rule, because that tolerates no freedom of speech where it can be silenced, and no exercise of the franchise without interference, for fear it should issue in Republican elections. There can be no peace in the South on such terms.

THE Prohibitionists have passed by Mr. James Black, of Lancaster, with their rather more than dubious offer of the presidency, and nominated General Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, with Mr. G. T. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice-President. General Smith was a Union Soldier of good repute during the early part of the war, left the army to enter Congress as a Unionist of the Crittenden school, retired from Congress to become Johnson's Governor of Montana, gravitating from the Gubernatorial chair to the pulpit as a Baptist minister, and now is fairly on the track as a cold-water presidential candidate. With the Greenback Cooper and the Prohibition Smith already in the field, and the Republican, Democratic, Liberal, and Bryant-Schurz Independent candidates yet to come, there will be ample room for voters to exercise a liberal choice in November next. Hand them along—the more the merrier.—*Phila. Times.*

THE Republicans of Blair county met in convention on the 16th inst., and placed the following ticket in nomination: Congress—Hon. C. B. Hewett; Senator—Hon. John A. Lemon; Assembly—Captain Daniel Schrock, Colonel D. M. Jones; Sheriff—James M. Stiffler; Prothonotary—Adie B. Hicks; Poor Director—Edward Bell; Jury Commissioner—T. Fink.

—The Republicans, of our neighboring county of Blair, have re-nominated John A. Lemon as their candidate to the State Senate.

Our Associated Press Letter

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1876.

CENTENNIAL JOTTINGS.

The desk of John Alden, brought over in the Mayflower, is among the antiquities of the New England log cabin.

Directly opposite one of the large doors of the carriage building there stands a team of four lifelike looking horses. They are magnificently harnessed, and so well executed as at a distance to deceive even good judges of horseflesh.

A healthy man rises from a dinner at the Exhibition restaurants with a wolfish appetite for a good square meal.

The opening of the Exhibition on Sunday is evidently in the interest of the square mile of groggeries in the vicinity. The proprietors of these rum and beer saloons have already made an unsuccessful effort to break open the gates, and if the exhibition is not opened on Sunday they threaten to form a commune for the purpose of taking forcible possession of the grounds on the Sabbath.

In the British section is Benjamin West's famous painting of the "Death of General Wolfe," which when exhibited at the Royal Academy was opposed by the critics who foresaw the danger it threatened to their cherished conservatism of classic art. He clothed his figures in "boots, buttons and blunderbusses." They contended for naked warriors with bows, bucklers and battering-rams, and the Bishop of York and Sir Joshua Reynolds remonstrated with West for the innovation upon established conventionalism, but West contended that "the rule which gives law to the historian should govern the painter." He conquered, and completely revolutionized British art. The painting is loaned by Queen Victoria.

The original painting of "Elaine," from Tennyson, by Toby E. Rosenthal of San Francisco, at present residing in Munich, Bavaria, is in the American section of Memorial Hall. The artist has reproduced the spiritual and dignified beauty of the poem in a masterly manner, investing it with almost sacred charms of grace and loveliness.

He has brought to bear every accessory within the reach of art that the subject demands in the harmonious blending of colors and unity of design. The picture has become popular, through the beautiful photographs taken before it left Munich, and which have been exhibited in the windows of stores. It is owned by a gentleman of California, and was once cut out of the frame by burglars.

POLITICAL.

The appointment of Don Cameron to the portfolio once held by his father, Gen. Cameron, is regarded by the more astute of our politicians as meaning that Grant purposes making a determined demonstration in favor of Conkling for President, and that having shown his hand he is likely to be euchred, by going it alone against such trumps as Morton, Blaine, Bristow and Hartranft, who, rather than be thus cooly checkmated by Grant, will all unite upon Gov. Hayes as their compromise candidate to shelve Conkling and his lieutenant, U. S. Grant.

One of the most intimate of President Grant's friends in this city says it means Conkling only primarily; that in consideration of Don Cameron's appointment, Pennsylvania is to go for Conkling, whom Grant is satisfied, at heart, cannot be nominated, and when this fact becomes apparent, Grant's plan is to have Pennsylvania and New York unite with Illinois in putting forward Grant's foster-father, Elihu B. Washburne.

I give these rumors for what they are worth, simply remarking that I see nothing to change the opinion I formed the day following the October election of last year, that Gen. Hayes will be the Republican candidate for President this year.

The friends of Judge Kelly are making heroic efforts to return him to Congress; the slate long ago agreed upon will be broken, and the bright dreams of one ambitious State Senator will in their realization be nothing but dead sea fruit that falls to ashes on the lips. As the Republicans are forced to nominate Judge Kelly, and he will have gathered the harvest for which Davis toiled early and late, Senator Davis will have the satisfaction of knowing that elsewhere than on the arid plains of Egypt are beautiful, but deceptive, mirages to be seen but never reached. J. W. F.

[Our correspondent says "he gives these rumors for what they are worth." We give the whole thing for what it is worth, but do not want to be considered as endorsing these surmises. We do not believe that Don Cameron's elevation to the Cabinet was the result of any trade. There are certain journals some distance removed from Washington that seem to know the President's wishes and designs a great deal better than he can possibly know them himself. As between Conkling and Blaine the people are without doubt for Blaine, without any exception, and whatever else may be said of the Camerons they are too shrewd to thus place themselves directly against the unanimous desire of the people of their State. As between Hartranft and Hayes the case is different, and we believe that the Cameron influence, in case Blaine cannot be nominated, will be for John F. Hartranft all the time, and we consider his chances in such an event much better than Gov. Hayes'; yet if the mantle falls on Hayes we can support him with good will, for he would be a noble standard bearer. If there must be a compromise, Hartranft is the man who would arouse more enthusiasm in this State than any other man could. As to Judge Kelley, we have only this to say, We put some faith in some of his financial theories, but we do not like to see a man desert or jeopardize the glorious principles of the Republican party for any one idea, and we cannot blame the good Republicans of his district if they cannot readily forgive him for his efforts last fall to bring about the defeat of Hayes and the election of that old "cut-purse," William Allen, Esq. If a man is a Republican, let him act with the Republicans. If he does not choose to do so, he has no right to expect the unanimous support of the party.—ED.]

—As we have already given notice in a preceding issue, the eighth annual convention of the Centre County Sabbath School Association will meet in the Lutheran church at Centre Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 6th and 7th. The following subjects will be considered:

TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ O'CLOCK.

1. Bible Instruction Essential to Salvation—Bible reading.
2. The Pastor's Work for the Sabbath-School—Acts 20:28.
3. How the Home may Help the School—Deut. 6:7.
4. The Revealer of the Truth—John 14:26; 16:13.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON, 9 O'CLOCK.

1. What Kind of Preparation should the Teacher Make?
2. What is it to Teach the Bible?
3. In what Respects is Society Indebted to the Sabbath-School?

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON — YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETING FROM 2 TO 3:15.

1. Scripture Concert, Recitations, and Ten-minute Speeches.
2. Is not every Sabbath-School a Scriptural Agency for the Promotion of Temperance?—1 Peter, 1:5—8.
3. Answers to written questions.
4. Business Meeting.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7½ O'CLOCK.

1. Which is the Best Season of the Year for a Sabbath-School?
2. How can we Improve Sunday-School Singing?
3. Should every Sabbath-School have a weekly Teachers' Meeting?
4. How do you explain the Way of Salvation to a little Child?

Each Sunday-School in the county is expected to send two delegates, one of whom should be the superintendent, if possible. All ministers are *ex-officio* delegates, and are expected to be present. Delegates desiring entertainment are requested to forward their names to Michael Derstine, Centre Hall. Good speakers have been engaged, and it is expected that the meeting will be very interesting. Ten speakers have already consented to take part in the discussion. One minister of each religious denomination in the county will be specially invited to be present. It is desired that every delegate will come prepared to take an active part one way or another.

—There seems to be a fire fiend out at Philipsburg. Last week we copied from the *Journal*, of that place, an account of a fire which was said to have been the work of an incendiary. Since then they have been at it again, using coal oil to help along the work of destruction. The people of that place ought to hunt up the fire bug and throw him into one of his own fires. We copy again from the *Journal*:

On Thursday night a log cabin belonging to Andrew Felian, a Frenchman, residing about two and one-half miles from this place, near Wiser & Bender's saw mill, was burned to the ground. Mr. Felian heard the dogs making a terrible noise, and getting up to see the cause discovered the fire. Taking a bucket of water, which was standing near, he dashed it on the fire and the flames flew up in his face and almost chocked him. He found that coal oil had been used, and water only made it worse. He raised the alarm and then tried to get up stairs to waken the hired girl and some boarders, but found he could not on account of the flames, and then helped his wife and child out of the burning building. The hired girl awakened in the meantime and barely escaped with her life. She was considerably scorched, having passed through the door which was all ablaze. Many barely escaped with just their night clothing on, while others were more lucky. Everything in the house was destroyed. The oil was strewed all around the door of the cabin, and was the work of some evil-hearted incendiary. Loss, $600; no insurance.

A FEW days since the Republican officers of West Feliciana parish, Louisiana, were ordered by the White Leagues to resign. They didn't, and now the sequel is known—eight colored men are murdered, twenty wounded, and twenty held as prisoners. So it goes; the South is loyal, but still it must shoot "niggers."

Additional Locals.

—H. D. Lee, of Fillmore, called upon us and paid for his paper to January 1, 1876. Mr. Lee is one of our prompt paying subscribers, never allowing his paper to get behind. In view of the fact that the Presidential election is coming on a pace, could not our friends obtain for us about a thousand more good names, like Mr. Lee, to take our paper. To any of our subscribers who will bring us in new names, we will pay them well for their trouble. There is no farmer in Centre county who can afford to be without the REPUBLICAN. The market reports alone are worth a great deal more than the price of subscription.

To illustrate: Some time ago a farmer came to town with a load of wheat, and went to one of the dealers in town to sell his grain. The dealer, knowing that he would not be posted in the price, as he was not a subscriber to the REPUBLICAN, offered him ten cents a bushel below the market price, but finally raised five cents, as he had a large quantity to sell. The farmer, supposing he was obtaining a little more than the going price, sold his wheat. After he had delivered it he went to another dealer to buy something that he could not obtain at the first mentioned place. The dealer, knowing that he raised a large amount of wheat, they offered to take wheat for pay, and take all he had over and pay cash for it. He then told them that he had sold his wheat to Mr.——. "What did you get for it?" He told them. "Why," said the dealer, "we would have paid you five cents a bushel more than that, which is the market price. Don't you take the REPUBLICAN?" "No," said the farmer; "I don't take any county paper. I take the New York *Sun*." "Well," says the dealer, "you do not get the county news, or the Bellefonte market quotations, out of the *Sun*. You have lost enough, on that one lot of wheat, to pay for all the papers in the county for the next ten years." They figured up his loss on that one crop, and made it out to be, at five cents on every bushel, $180.00. Had this man taken the REPUBLICAN, he would have found wheat quoted at five cents more than he sold it for. We could give the names of parties to this transaction, but do not deem it proper to do so. We might cite other instances without number, where the county papers are of inestimable worth to every intelligent man.

Our subscriber, Mr. Lee, is too shrewd to be caught in such a trap, and we would advise every one who has grain to sell, to scan our market reports carefully.

—That was a scaly trick that a roguish little boy played upon a neighboring milkman, when he surreptitiously deposited two tiny minnows in the pail that was left at the rear gate for the reception of the morning supply of milk. The result of the caucus held by that Spring street family over the breakfast table was that that milkman need leave no more milk for that household. When he asked for an explanation he was silently shown the little fish rescued from the milk. It was in vain that the vendor protested that he never put water in his milk. It was in vain that he said the cows must have absorbed the fish while drinking. There were the silent witnesses alive and well, and that mystified milkman was ordered to leave no more of his watery fluid. And that small boy went out into the yard and patted himself upon the shoulder, exclaiming how very shrewd he was. Thus are the innocent made to suffer with the guilty, and the trade of an innocent dealer in pure country milk utterly ruined, and the depravity of boy nature fully demonstrated.

—Those who desire conveyance from Bellefonte to the Centre Hall Sunday-School Convention, June 6th and 7th, are requested to send or hand their names to H. Y. Stitzer, Esq. A four-horse coach is expected to leave Bellefonte early on Wednesday morning, the 7th; also in the afternoon of Tuesday, if necessary. The convention opens on Tuesday evening. Names should be sent in early. A small charge will be necessary to cover expense.

—J. Zeller & Son will dispose of their large stock of pocket-books at greatly reduced prices. Books which they have been selling at $1 50 they are now offering at $1 00 and $1 10 apiece. Others at proportionate prices. These books are all of the finest manufacture.

—Paris Green, for potato bugs, at Zeller's drug store.

Poetry.

The Pearl.

BY AUGUSTUS TREADWELL.

Down deep in the ocean, one bright summer's day,
A pearl in its breast all quietly lay;
It was large, it was costly, a prize rich and rare,
Though the sea weeds and lichens grew thick round it there.

And so 'twould have laid all alone by itself,
Were it not that a diver, a courageous elf,
Dove deep from the surface and spied it all bright;
'Twas so lovely and fair that it dazzled his sight.

To the shore it was brought, and it proved a rich gem,
Fit to sparkle and glow in a queen's diadem;
It was cherished by one, though by many admired,
And whoever beheld, to possess it desired.

Down deep 'neath the sins that our nature hath made,
A pearl of rich value is sacredly laid;
Repentance and Faith can bring it to view,
But through sorrow and anguish the soul must pass through.

'Tis a prize that will yield us the greatest delight,
And we never need fear if we labor aright;
But when we shall gain it we'll feel well repaid
For the trouble and toil in its search we have made.

'Tis the pearl of Salvation, the pearl of great worth;
It was bought by our Saviour when exiled on earth.
It shall sparkle and thrive in the saints' diadems,
As the richest and choicest and fairest of gems.

The Little Boy That Died.

BY J. D. ROBINSON.

I am alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near,
And the faggot's crack and the clock's dull tick
Are the only sounds I hear.
And over my soul in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of sadness glide,
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all—
And I softly opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall.
My mother came out to meet her son—
She kissed me and then she sighed,
And her head fell on my neck and she wept
For the little boy that died.

And when I gazed on his innocent face,
As still and cold he lay,
And thought what a lovely child he had been,
And how soon he must decay:
"Oh Death," thou lovest the beautiful,"
In the woe of my spirit I cried,
For sparkled the eye and the forehead was fair,
Of the little boy that died.

Again I will go to my father's house—
Go home to the dear ones all—
And sadly I opened the garden gate,
And sadly the door of the hall.
I shall meet my mother: but never more
With her darling by her side:
But she'll kiss me and sigh, and weep again
For the little boy that died

I shall miss him when the flowers come,
In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fireside,
When the flowers have all decayed.
I shall see his toys and empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride;
And they will speak with a silent speech
Of the little boy that died

I shall see his little sister again,
With her playmates about the door;
And I shall watch the children in their sports,
As I never did before;
And if, in the group, I see a child
That's dimpled and laughing-eyed,
I look to see if it may not be
The little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house,
To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of our souls shall have no blight,
And our love no broken ties.
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide,
And one of the joys of our heaven shall be
The little boy that died.

And therefore, when I'm sitting alone,
And the midnight hour is near:
When the faggot's crack and the clock's dull tick
Are the only sounds I hear;
Oh, sweet o'er my soul in its solitude
Are the feelings of sadness that glide;
Though my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

Our Story Teller.

The Gossip's Mistake.

Engaged to young Hazel, is she?" said Miss Felicia Addertongue, sharply. "Going to be a fine lady, eh? And I can remember the time when she was a barefooted girl, picking raspberries in her father's lot."

"She has grown up very pretty," said gentle Widow Markham, in her quiet way.

"Engaged to young Hazel, is she?" replied Miss Addertongue, with a vicious look in her coal-black eyes. "I can put a spoke in her wheel, I think. Tall young chap, ain't he, with black hair curling close to his head and moustache as black as ink?"

"Yes," said wondering Mrs. Markham. "I didn't know you knew him."

"Oh, I knew him," said Miss Addertongue, with a toss of the head; "and I know one or two things about him that Millville society don't seem to know about."

"You don't say so," said the widow, curiously.

"I do say so, and I mean it. You see, Mrs. Markham, I have ways and means of getting behind the scenes that no one else has. My sister, Phoebe Ann, that married Slatterly, and was left a widow six years ago, coming next March, she's housekeeper at the H—— Hotel. I was visiting her last month, and that's how I came to see Mr. Hazel."

"My!" ejaculated the widow.

"With my own eyes," said Miss Addertongue, rolling up those organs until there was some danger of their retiring altogether into her head. "Harold Hazel, tall and dark, and always full of fun."

"Exactly," cried Mrs. Markham.

"He was there," remarked Miss Felicia, "with his wife."

"His wife!" echoed Mrs. Markham. "It can't be possible!"

"But it is, though," asserted Miss Felicia with gloomy relish. "I saw them myself. I heard him introduce her as Mrs. Hazel, and tell somebody as how she was a great heiress. Older than him, but still not what you'd call an old maid, though of course he married her for her money. No kind of doubt about that. Such diamonds as she wore—and such silk gowns and over-skirts of point lace as you might cover over with bank notes and still not come up to its value."

"But," cried out bewildered Mrs. Markham, "he's engaged to Juliet Reed, for I've seen the engagement ring she wears."

"And he's married to the black-eyed lady," said Miss Addertongue with equal emphasis, "because I saw the wedding ring."

"Then what does he mean by making love to Farmer Reed's daughter?" indignantly cried Mrs. Markham.

"Humph!" said Miss Felicia, pursing up her lips viciously. "That's a question I don't pretend to answer. What do men mean generally by their pranks? Just to have a little fun, I suppose, and to amuse themselves for the time being."

"It's a cruel, wicked thing," said Mrs. Markham; "and Juliet is such a pretty girl."

"Tastes differ," said Miss Addertongue. "For my part I never fancied them big blue eyes, and hair as looks as if it had been bleached. Juliet Reed always did feel above the rest of the Millville folks."

"Some one ought to tell her," said Mrs. Markham.

"Of course they ought," said Miss Addertongue.

"I couldn't do it," said the gentle hearted widow.

"I could," said Miss Addertongue. "I can mostly do anything when I feel it to be my christian duty."

Pretty Juliet Reed was sewing in the cool porch, where the shadows of the great elm trees made a green oasis in the desert of the sunshine around the quaint, one-storied farm house. She grew pale as death as Miss Addertongue unfolded her tale.

"Harold married!" she cried. "Harold with another wife? I do not believe it. It is false."

"I saw her with my own eyes," said Miss Felicia, secretly enjoying Juliet's agonized terror. "A great heiress—and of course a man will strike for money."

"But it must be a mistake," persisted Juliet, the color coming and going on her face like a rosy aurora borealis.

"Alas!" groaned Miss Addertongue, "it is but too true. Of course, Juliet, it is a great disappointment to you, but may be it is meant by All-wise Providence as a lesson to lower your pride, and teach you that we are all poor worms, and—"

"Miss Addertongue," said Juliet, drawing herself up, and fixing her blue eyes with dignity on the malicious old gossip, "pray be silent. It is not your place to preach a discourse to me, nor dictate in matters which pertain to me alone. Will you excuse me if I ask you to leave me?"

O, certainly, certainly," said Miss Addertongue, rather disconcerted, but venomous as ever. "But it ain't no use trying to conceal the truth. He's played you a mean trick and jilted you just for his own amusement, when he had a wife living already, and—"

But to Miss Addertongue's astonishment she was left standing alone on the porch. Juliet Reed had quietly walked into the house and shut the door in her face.

"What does it mean?" Juliet asked herself, in a sort of dizzy bewilderment. "He was going away—he has not written for a week. O, surely, surely, it cannot be possible that there is the faintest shadow of truth in this monstrous story!" and with her flushed face buried in her hands, Juliet Reed tried to fancy what the world would be with Harold Hazel's love and constancy out of it.

"I told you so," croaked Miss Addertongue, drawing the Widow Markham to the window an hour or so later. "That's him a setting back in the carriage as proud as Lucifer. And that's the lady with the yellow silk parasol, covered with white lace. Now will you say I was mistaken?"

"Dear, dear," said Mrs. Markham, adjusting her spectacles on the bridge of her nose. "I couldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes."

"And they're driving straight for Farmer Reed's," added Miss Addertongue, diligently flattening her nose against the window pane. "Well, well, it's clear she's charged him with it, and he's determined to brazen it out. Get your hat, Mrs. Markham. Let's walk that way. I need a skein of darning cotton, and the way to Perkins' store lays right past Mr. Reed's door."

But to Miss Addertongue's infinite astonishment—perhaps we may add disappointment—there was no sound of violent hysterics, no sign of family dissention of tragical debate, as they sauntered by the farm house gate.

"My!" ejaculated Miss Felicia, "if they ain't all a setting together on the porch as loving as so many turtle doves. Well now I shall believe that Juliet Reed is going over to Mormonism, and believes in a man's having as many wives as he pleases."

Juliet Reed, however, had seen them as they slunk by, and, raising from her seat, beckoned them to approach.

"Mrs. Markham," said she, "and Miss Addertongue, allow me to present to you Mr. Hazel,"

The widow dropped a little courtesy. Miss Felicia stiffly inclined her head.

"Also, Mrs. Hazel," added Juliet.

"O!" said Miss Addertongue.

"My step-mother," said Mr. Hazel, mischievously, "just returned from a visit to Paris. My father will be with us next week."

"O!" said miss Addertongue, but it was with a different sort of accent on the monosyllable.

"And," he added, gravely, "if the ladies of Millville want any more information as to our private affairs, they have only to let me know, and I shall be happy to supply it."

Mrs. Markham turned very red.

Miss Addertongue coughed uneasily.

Nor did the low sound of the laughter of Juliet and the pretty matron at all serve to render them less embarrassed, as they shuffled away home.

"Felicia Addertongue," said Mrs. Markham, "you've made a fool of yourself and me too. And after this I'm not going to believe a word of your gossips."

And Miss Addertongue had not a word to say in self defence.

A Blow for Humanity.

A young man whose countenance betrayed deep emotion went the other day to police headquarters in Chicago, and, in a hoarse and hollow voice, asked for detectives for one. A guardian of the public peace having been indicated to him, he said to the official, in a tone which left no doubt of his earnestness:

"Mister, I want to be arrested, remanded, held to the Grand Jury, found a true bill against, arraigned, assigned counsel, tried, convicted, sentenced, refused a new trial, and hanged."

"Why so, Cap?" replied the unmoved officer.

"Because," said his conscience-stricken interlocutor,—"because I've killed a man."

"Well," continued the officer, with a faint show of interest, "that's all right; what did you kill him for?"

"I will tell you the damning story of my guilt," said the man, eagerly. "I had a happy home up on the Bowery, with garden-sass in the front yard, and the blessed presence of children round my hearth. That house, sir, was frequented by—here a dark look of demoniac expression contorted his features in a momentary spasm—by men who—"

"Ah, who were after your wife," said the detective, delicately, out of respect for the man's too apparent grief; "and so the old woman's skipped out with him? Want the guilty pair arrested?"

"No, no, no," answered the man, "but there was one man with a little satchel under his arm that wanted to sell the patent double-refined self-adjusting back action rotary, revolving compensatory combined stove-lifter, key, boot-jack, corkscrew and potato masher, and after he had called every day for a few months, I just killed him and buried his corpse in the back yard. Send the flaming minister of justice with me and I will find the remains; then drag me to the deepest dungeon beneath the Central Station moat, and feed me upon its loathsome vapors, and wash me in steep-down gulfs of liquid fire."

The officer rose and, with the remark, 'I keep house myself," wrung his hand, and said, "that's all right," and took him forth and narrated his simple and touching story to the multitude without. Three cheers were given for the hero, and it was resolved to run him for Mayor if the Supreme Court ordered a new election.

Salt for Cattle.

We know why the animal craves salt and why it ultimately falls into diseases if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent.) consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged through the skin and kidneys, the necessities of continued supplies of it to the body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Therefore, if the supply of salt be stinted, neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor cartilages be built up again as they naturally waste.

And when we consider it to be a fact that without it man would miserably perish,—as among horrible punishments entailing that of certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times,—we may become partly convinced, at least, of the necessity of feeding salt to our stock—that it is one of the luxuries of life for man and beast; and it should be profusely provided at short intervals, in proper places if it cannot be kept by them continually, so that each and every animal may satisfy the demands of his nature. Then it shall not be said of us that while our pudding is well seasoned and salted, our stock are allowed to suffer for want of the same ingredient, which is as truly necessary for their food as for ours.

Saved.

A Temperance Sketch.

The following cases of deliverance from the power of a drunkard's appetite were related at a meeting for the intemperate in the Hippodrome, New York. A middle-aged man, of gentlemanly address, arose and said:

"I have known what it is to be a prosperous, even a wealthy man, a church member, and an active worker in the church of Christ. But the curse of intemperance seized me, held me, till it took my money, my friends and my reputation. I at first neglected to go to church on communion Sundays, then altogether. Lower and lower I sunk, till suddenly brought to my senses by the death of my little boy, a child ten years of age. How I loved that boy no words can tell. I was not happy one moment with him out of my sight. I could not take a journey unless I could have the child go with me. On one journey in a steamer, our boat collided with another vessel, and we were obliged to run into port. Hardly had we reached land when my boy was seized with illness. I summoned his mother, and together we hung over his bed, and watched his young life while it passed away from us. Before he died, when he could no longer speak to us, he placed his hand in mine, folded one of his own little hands over both, and with the other pointed upward.

When he was gone I partially reformed. I changed my outward life. I tried to serve God with half my heart. I became diligent in business; I prospered; my friends came back; money flowed in upon me; I trusted in my own power to stand and then—and then—I fell! Once having tasted the poison I was forced to go on, and little by little, with ever increasing speed and force, I went downward, till a second time, home and health, friends and money all gone, I was a helpless drunkard. In this condition I was persuaded by a sister who, through all, had loved and prayed for me, to come with her to one of Mr. Moody's meetings. His preaching touched my heart, and started my tears, but I was very careful not to let my sister see them. After the meeting she would not let me go until she had induced Mr. Moody to speak to me. I was reluctant, but when he approached and asked me if I was a Christian, I took courage and replied: 'A very bad Christian, indeed.' Yet there awoke in my heart the desire to be again a man, and I persevered in coming to the meetings till, at last, I found what it was to really have freedom from sin through the mercy of God. I am free now, because he that is 'free in Christ, is free indeed.'"

He sat down, and there came forward a young man with a fair face, and an abundance of brown, curly hair. His story was a sad one of prolonged struggle and repeated failure, and the bitter anguish of remorse. He began to drink at the age of fifteen: at twenty-one he was a hopeless drunkard. His father and mother never ceased to pray for him. His wife, after he had one, never would give him up, but these were his only friends. And he did all a man could do to break their loving hearts. In the army all his evil habits became confirmed, and he had been enslaved by them all his life, except one interval of two years and seven months. And this period of reformation was brought to an end by the advice of a physician, at whose suggestion he resorted again to the use of stimulants. Soon he could not live without them, yet such was his anguish of spirit at finding himself again under the dominion of the tyrant that he took every vow, joined every society, even took an oath to abstain before a magistrate. All was of no avail. He broke them all when he saw the cup—nothing could restrain him in the presence of temptation. Twice he would have taken his own life, but that his wife had stayed his hand when the knife had almost touched his throat. He said:

"I need not dwell on what was. Let me hasten to tell whence came my deliverance. On Thanksgiving day I went out in the morning, and by dinner time had had so many as six or seven drinks. Went home in a condition in which I could only eat, and after eating sleep. I slept on the sofa till toward evening, then sauntered forth. After a short visit at the house of my brother-in-law, I went out, not knowing or caring whither, having no definite purpose except to drink at every corner on my way home. At one place the bar-tender said, 'Fill up the glass, its Thanksgiving day, you know.' And I filled it up, and went staggering on. An unaccountable impulse turned me back several times that night when I would have taken a certain direction, and my steps wandered on and on until I came to the great building where Moody and Sankey were holding their meetings. I drew nearer and nearer. A great struggle was going on in my mind, and it seemed as if God and Satan fought together for my soul. I could not go away—I could not enter. And when at last I was enabled to rush to the entrance, it was more as a maniac might have gone there than like a reasonable man. Once inside, the lights, the throng, the chorus of a hymn—they were singing—all helped to sober me. And when the hymn ceased, and Mr. Moody called out: 'Is there in all this throng any poor sinner who is so lost that he cannot help himself? Let him come forward here and we will ask God to help him.' I said: 'That's me; that message is for me'—and down the long aisle, pushing my way through the crowd that was standing there, I almost ran to the foot of the platform and seated myself. When the invitation rang forth again I tried to rise, but the people near me, seeing my condition, took me by the arms and held me down, whispering, 'sit still—sit still; you're drunk.' Drunk? Yes, I knew it, and I had heard the voice of God, and when the invitation came again I could not sit still, and I broke away from those who held me and rose. Ah, what an hour followed. What prayers and tears and struggles. And at its close some one asked me if I would pray an hour after my return home, for if I would do so, I might know that at the same hour many hearts were praying in their own homes for me. As we were about to separate one good Christian said, 'Why go home to pray for this poor soul? Let us pray now and here.' And we stayed, and they prayed for me and I prayed for myself, and I was able to come to Christ, and just as I was—yes, drunk as I was—he took me. And from that glad hour when I went home to my wife with the good news of my sins forgiven, He has kept me; He has shown in me His power to save 'to the uttermost.'"

When he had closed a young man arose and said:

"I was a drunkard from my boyhood—a wreck before I reached the age of twenty-one. My mother never ceased to pray for me and to urge me to reform. When I was under the influence of drink I would get as far away from home as possible, and stay away until my money was all gone, and sick, broken and helpless I would seek my father's house. During these absences my mother's letters would follow me whenever she knew where I was, and when I returned she always welcomed me and nursed me back to health. Here is one of her letters," said he—and he drew from his pocket and read to the audience a tender letter from his mother to her dear boy, begging him to come home, telling him how she loved him and waited for him, and wanted to see him begin again. In answer to some such appeal he did seek his home one night after having been on a debauch for weeks, in which he had fallen as low as intemperance could bring him. He came at night; he watched the windows till the lights were out; approached and rang and waited, and soon a step was heard on the stair and the door was opened, and his mother held him in her arms—"close to her heart, as if he had never gone astray." "That night," he continued, with a voice husky and broken, she nursed me as she had nursed me many times before; but on the morrow she was not at my bedside. When I asked for her they said that she was ill; and when I crept from my chamber and confronted the physicians, and begged them to tell me that I had not murdered her, they replied, 'There is not a shadow of hope.' Then my heart broke, and I pleaded with God, with many tears, to spare her only until her boy could repent. And God was merciful to me. He did spare her and he did teach me repentance. I knew the way. I had been well taught. I knew that help was in Christ and in Christ alone. And I sought and found that help, and have lived to see my mother's heart made glad by the answer to her prayers.

He called upon the mothers whose tearful eyes were lifted to his face to work on and pray on and love on until their wandering boys should come back.

How Idaho got its Name.

The late Dr. George E. Willing was the first delegate to Congress from the young mining community.

At the time when the subject of the organization of the new territory was under debate, he was, as a matter of course, on the floor of the House of Representatives. Various names had been proposed without any seeming approach to agreement, and the doctor, whose familiarity with the Indian dialects was pretty well known, was appealed to by some of his legislative friends for a suggestion. One of them said: "Something round and smooth, now." Now it happened that the little daughter of one of these gentlemen was on the floor that morning, and the doctor, who was fond of children, had just been calling her to him with, "Ida, ho, come and see me."

Nothing could be better, and the veteran explorer promptly responded with the name "Idaho."

"But what does it mean?"

"Gem of the mountains," replied the quick-witted doctor, with a glance at the fresh face beside him, and the interpretation, like the name, "stuck" to this day. Dr. Willing told about it at the time, or soon afterward, with a most gleeful appreciation of the humor of the thing, and I have often since heard him rehearse the story.

Jeypore, the Paris of India.

And now no more appropriate name could be given to the capital of the Maharajah than that of the Paris of India. They say that Jey Singla was an enlightened man; that he was filled with the idea that even narrow streets on the top of a mountain were even not so healthy as wide thoroughfares on a plain, especially when that stands at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the level of the sea; that large houses well ventilated, and a good system of sewerage were preferable to small houses, no drains, and plenty of cholera; and that, seeing all this, he left his Royal Palace and built another. He then invited his people to quit their mud hovels for the roomy mansions which he erected, and without more ado constructed such a city as is not to be met with elsewhere in the world. Nor is this a mere phrase—a vague exaggerated idea—for the main thoroughfares of Jeypore are 111 feet wide, and intersecting each other are respectively 2 miles and 40 yards and 1 1-4 miles long. These again are crossed by a third main street nearly 2 miles long, and thus the city is divided into six perfectly equal portions. Even in these the streets are 55 feet wide, and each house has a garden, each home its family tree.

Nor must it be supposed that the buildings are unworthy of the streets. Erected by one designer, they are composed wholly of stone; and though the handsome frontages vary, and the eye is thus relieved, one idea runs through the whole. There is not a mud cottage—not one of any kind—within the walls which surround Jeypore. It is a city of palaces, the fronts of which are artistically dyed pink and white. Even on the smallest dwellings the same care has been bestowed as upon the largest; handsome flights of steps run up to the minarets and dome, the flat roofs and the upper rooms of the buildings; the parapets are artistically designed; and it is as though a huge palace had been framed for the residence of the King. A royal residence there is beside, or rather, in one part of the city, but it scarcely exceeds in beauty the places where the people live. In its surroundings it is magnificent, but then all these—gardens, lakes, fountains, and marble walks—are open to the people. They may not own the alligators which swarm on the water's edge, but they may see and feed them, and what more can the monarch himself do?—[London Telegraph.

The Printer's Ten Commandments.

For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the rules, regulations, and "inside" workings of a printing office, we send forth the following, and hope they will find a lodgment in the hat crown of each individual who knows himself to be a violator:

1. Thou shalt love the printer with all thy heart, for he is the source from whence thou obtainest thy knowledge.

2. Thou shouldst never visit a printing office except when thou hast business. (The ladies are urgently and graciously requested to disobey this commandment often.)

3. If thou pay a visit to the printing office for the gratification of an idle curiosity, be sure thou do not handle the material.

4. When thou enterest an office whistling and art complimented for the melody of thy whistle, take it as a hint for you to stop.

5. Once inside of an office do not peep over the compositor's shoulder and read his copy. It is as sacred as a sealed letter.

6. Ask no questions in relation to the author of an article, for it is none of thy business.

7. Thou shouldst not enter into conversation with the compositor, for he cannot read and talk at the same time.

8 Do not ask the pressman to let you pull the press, for he won't do it.

9. Do not ask the price of this and that kind of work when you don't want any done.

10. When you are asked not to be in a hurry you may know that your room is better than your company.

And a new commandment give we unto thee—patronize the printer liberally and pay promptly.

THE QUAKER'S QUIETUS.—A Quaker having married for his wife a member of the Church of England, was asked after the ceremony by the clergyman for his fee, which he said was a crown. The Quaker, astonished at the demand, said if he could be shown any text in Scripture which proved the fee was a crown he would give it, upon which the clergyman turned to the twelfth chapter of Proverbs, verse fourth, where it said: "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband." "Thou art right," replied the Quaker, "in thy assertion; Solomon was a wise man. Here is thy money, which thou hast well and truly earned."

"And did you hear him call her 'My dear,' or anything like that?" asked the lawyer. "No, sir, of course not; she was his wife," answered the lazy witness.

AN "AWFUL" STORY.—There was once an awful little girl, who had an awful way of saying "awful" to everything. She lived in an awful house, in an awful street, in an awful village, which was an awful distance from every other awful place. She went to an awful school, where she had an awful teacher, who gave her awful lessons out of awful books. Every day she was so awful hungry, that she ate an awful lot of food, so that she looked awful healthy. Her hat was awful small, and her feet were awful large. She went to an awful church, and her minister was an awful preacher. When she took an awful walk, she climbed awful hills, and when she got awful tired, she set down under an awful tree to rest herself. In summer she found the weather awful hot, and in winter awful cold. When it didn't rain, there was an awful drought, and when an awful drought was over, there was an awful rain. So that this awful girl was all the time in an awful state, and if she does not get over saying "awful" about everything, she will, by and by, come to an awful end. And this awful little girl lives in this awful city.—[Cincinnati Times.

"What are you about?" inquired a lunatic of a cook who was industriously picking the feathers from a chicken. "Dressing a chicken," answered the cook. "I should call that undressing" said the crazy fellow. The cook looked ed reflective.

"I never larfed so much in all me life," said Guy at the club the other night, "when I sat down on, you know, a nice old chap's hat, you know, and then everybody larfed, you know." It was funny, you know, wasn't it?

As old Mr. ——— heaved the last scuttle of four tons of coal into his celler, he was heard to remark: "If they had been boys instead of girls, it wouldn't have been thus. One ton would last all winter."

The young lady who was heard to declare that she had nothing to wear, was seen on the street a few hours later, attired in at least seventy-five dollars' worth of clothes. We suspect she borrowed them.

It is an unpleasant fact that what your friends call self-possession, your enemies call brass.

Why is a man who can't learn by experience like laurel? Because he is an evergreen.

READING NOTICES.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—It is reported that Boschee's German Syrup has, since introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory, at Woodburg, N. J., and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe coughs, colds settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak lungs, to go to their druggist, J. Zeller & Son, or F. Potts Green, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough. eow.

It is difficult for a man who has spent most of Sunday morning in scouring the whitewash off his best coat, because his wife neglected to take care of it during the last four or five days of house-cleaning, to go to church wearing a peaceful expression of Christian hope and resignation upon his countenance.

FASHION cheats the eccentric with the clap-trap of freedom, and makes them serve in the habiliments of the harlequin.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Rebel Prison Pens.

The grounds enclosed as a camp were slightly undulating, affording opportunities for draining most of it, but the peculiar nature of the clay made it very unpleasant and muddy, especially during the winter months when the rains were frequent.

Scattered through one end of the camp were some forty or fifty large black-oak trees, which during the day, in addition to the shade of the houses, was the only protection from the scorching rays of the sun that we had, until about the middle of the month of November. They then issued to us one Sibley, one wall, and one fly tent to each one hundred men. To those who have never seen a Sibley tent I would say that they are conical in form and about twenty feet in diameter at the base, into each of which sixty men were crowded. The wall tents were about ten or twelve feet square, and afforded shelter for twenty men. The flyes we received made a tent about seven by fifteen feet, into which the other twenty were crowded. They furnished poles, pins and ropes by which the tents were put up and steadied.

The rebels having taken our blankets, etc., from us when we were captured, and having never given us anything in the way of bedding—neither blankets, straw, nor anything else—we made our beds on the soft side of the earth beneath, which often for a week at a time was just simply mud, in which we had to lay to sleep, unless, as we frequently did, we chose to sit up all night, and sleep sitting; and when you take into consideration the fact that the seat on which we passed many nights in succession was a half or whole brick, an inverted tin cup, or a stone, just as fortune might favor us, you will scarcely be able to conceive how pleasant the dreams and refreshing the sleep thus obtained, especially after having used the precaution to not eat a heavy supper of indigestible food just before retiring.

The tents being so crowded as to be uncomfortable, many of the boys would go in squads of from two to five and dig themselves a habitation under ground, digging a hole straight down to the depth of from three to four feet. They would then, on one side, arch out an opening like a large bake oven, high enough to sit erect, and long enough to lie down straight in, and there they didn't live like kings, yet more comfortable than above ground. Your subscriber, with three of his comrades, resided in one of these underground mansions until in January, 1865. Two weeks of constant rain melted our roof, which fell in, and we, as a matter of course, had to fall out and return to the tent.

While in Salisburg we received a variety of kinds of bread. The first week or ten days after I arrived there we received wheat bread fit for the table of a king. From that they changed to a curious combination of wheat and corn; next was pure corn, and then bread baked from flour made by grinding sorghum seed; then what we called "grapeshot," made entirely of corn; and then a corn-bread similar to that received at Danville. Very often, however, they would issue to us a pint, and sometimes a half pint, of unbolted corn meal, in lieu of bread. We received potatoes once or twice in lieu of beef. About once a month we received about a half gill of sorgaum molasses. Beef was issued very irregularly—sometimes once a week, and sometimes not for two or three weeks—and then in very small quantities. I have seen issued as the rations to one man, the half of a beef's eye. Nearly every day we received a half pint of rice soup, prepared from a very small quantity of rice, and containing no salt or seasoning of any kind whatever.

The rations were issued from the cook house to the "squad sergeants," and was by them divided among the men in their squads. The following regulations were observed in issuing each day: If they had sufficient bread on hand to give a ration to all in the camp they would issue to First Division first to-day, and then to-morrow they would issue to Second Division first, thus rotating day after day. But should the stock become exhausted before all were served, they would begin next day where they stopped the preceding day. The only difference was, some of the men would get nothing to eat till next day, which, although of frequent occurrence, was only a trifling matter. Sometimes there would be nothing for two days, and one time part of the men got nothing for four days—some five days. The squad I was in fasted three days, and then received a pint of meal. At this time Major Gee, the officer in charge of the camp, made an expression which will probably give some idea of the scarcity of food which Mr. Hill said was the reason that we did not receive it regularly. The Major was walking around the stockade on the elevated platform, taking a look at the Yankees, when one of them ventured to remonstrate against his thus starving them day after day. The Major told him that "they had offered double rations to all who would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and that was what they would have to do if they wanted anything to eat, for by G—d he would starve every s—n of a b—h of them into the rebel army or haul them out in the dead wagon." He, however, failed to do either with the boys. Not hearing the above myself, I give it just as it was current in the camp. Major Gee was, shortly after the this occurred, succeeded in command of the camp by Gen. Bradley Johnson. The change, however, did not improve the quality or quantity of food supplied, but gave it more regularity. The nature and quality of our shelter and food having been imperfectly described, I will next endeavor to tell you how we obtained wood to keep us warm. The wood train which hauled the wood for the prison, would come to town about 2 P. M. each day, unloading the wood just outside the large gate or entrance to the camp. After forming a line of guards from the gate around the wood, they would let out three men from each squad, and whatever amount the three men could carry at one load was the total amount the squad would get for twenty-four hours. The wood being generally green and very heavy the quantity sometimes was very small. The Sergeant finding that the best way to divide the wood was to send one man from each tent, each tent would send out its best man; and the discussion as to who was the strongest was sometimes laughable, each claiming that the others were stronger than himself. The discussion would sometimes end in a fight, and the victor would have to bring the wood.

The wood was generally in large logs or billets, and had to be manufactured into smaller pieces before we could use it. Our method of working it up was both novel and original. Axes, hatchets, or edge tools of any kind were not to be found within the camp; but as a substitute for them, we used railroad spikes, which were found at the railroad when the boys would go out for wood. After the wood was brought in two others would attack the billets with the spikes, wooden wedges, etc., and split them into smaller pieces; and then the cutting into shorter pieces was accomplished in the following manner: One man would hold the edge of the spike across the grain of the wood and nick the billet until they could break it. The person using a billet for a maul would sometimes make a mistake, and the result would frequently be a mashed finger or hand.

The quantity of wood being small the fires were frequently made in the centre of the tent, so that the boys could get around and equally enjoy its benefits; and being green pine principally, it would simmer and smoke for hours before we could get it to burn. The tents being generally kept pretty well closed up, we became somewhat like old hams in a smoke-house—thoroughly dried and smoked.

Having endeavored, as briefly as possible, to give your readers a description of the quarters and food furnished us while in the hands of the rebels, I will, in my next, conclude my story by giving you an account of some of the incidents of which I was a witness.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: *Dear Sir:*—Permit me to ask "Milesburg" a few interrogatories suggested by his article published in your paper of the 29 ult.

1. What is meant by the mode of baptism?
2. Is the mode, sprinkle, baptism?
3. Is the mode, pour, baptism?
4. Is the word immerse, baptism?
5. Is this one thing performed in three ways or modes?
6. Then the mode of baptism and baptism itself are not the same thing.
7. Did not Christ command the Apostles to baptize the believer? (See Mat. XXVIII: 19-20) they were to baptize persons.
8. Is not "baptize" an anglicized word?
9. Is "sprinkle" a translation of baptize?
10. Is "pour" a translation of baptize?
11. Is "immerse" a translation of baptize?

Then let us read, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, sprinkling them into the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."

"Go ye, therefore, teach all nations, pouring them into the name of the Father, and of the Son and the Holy Spirit."

"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, immersing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."

12. Can the three be done, or any of the three, just as the administrator prefers?
13. How can an administrator sprinkle a person?
14. Does not sprinkle mean to scatter in small particles, as ashes, dust, salt, sugar, snuff or water, or any other liquid?
15. What *is* sprinkled, when dust ashes, salt or water is sprinkled?
16. Does any one think that something is sprinkled on them?
17. Are they not scattered in particles when sprinkled?
18. Does not "pour" signify to teem out?
19. How can a man be scattered in small particles?
20. How are you going to teem a person out?
21. How can a person be immersed in water?
22. Is not all the talk about the modes of baptism a miserable sophism, that has been gotten up to sustain a practice which has no higher authority than uninspired men?

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned."—Mark XVI: 15.

"Milesburg" says this text does not teach any mode; it is the statement of fact. It is not even a command, and the last clause proves that it is the believing, and not the baptizing, that is essential.

23. How does the last clause prove it?

"He that believeth not shall be damned." Therefore, baptism is essential. It seems to me to be a species of logic, unknown to the text books on logic which have come to my notice.

24. Does the Saviour, in the passage, conjoin belief and baptism?
25. What does He promise to the baptized believer?
26. What threat is made against the unbeliever?
27. Does not the last clause simply prove that the believer, and not the unbeliever or disbeliever, is the proper subject of baptism?
28. Why are not both baptism and belief in the passage essential? Yes, but you will say: "Perhaps the passage does not read 'he that believeth not, and is not baptised, shall be damned.'" True, the unbelief damns him, and, therefore, it is clear as the light of the noon-day sun, that Christ commanded the baptism of the believer; not that of unconscious babes, nor that of infidels.

"Milesburg" says: "John III: 5 has no reference to mode; it points out no particular mode." How true this sentence.

29. Does it not teach the significance of baptism?—that is the question. Rom. VI: 3-4. "M," in this passage, seems to recognize the importance of the baptism of the believer. He cannot, however, see any thing of mode in it. True, nor can any one else; but he must see an allusion to the baptism of the believers at Rome, who were buried with Christ in baptism as an emblem or likeness of the Savior's burial.

Mr. "M." says: "Even the mode of his burial will not sustain dipping, for he was not 'put down'; but was carried horizontally into a tomb cut in a rock.'

If he was not "put down"

30. How could Mary "stoop down" and look into the Sepulchre (John XX: 11)? and why did Paul say "Christ was raised from the dead?"

Mr. "M." says: "This was the legal ceremony of induction into the Priest's office. Our Lord was now at the age of the Priest, at their entrance into office, i. e., thirty years.—(Num. IV: 3). He is called the Apostle and High Priest of our profession.—(Heb. III: 1). The reference was plain to the Jewish High Priest, and how was he set apart to his office?—(Lev. VIII: 12.")

31. Was Christ a priest after the order of Aaron, or after the order of Melchisedec?
32. Was Christ consecrated a Priest by the law that expressed weakness, or by the oath of God, recorded in the 10th Psalm?

(Heb. V: 10, and Heb. VII: 28.) The statements of the Apostle forever sets aside the figment that Christ was baptized in order to His consecration as a Priest, according to the law of Moses.

"Milesburg" says: "Out of the water; literally, ascended from the water." It is ano (Apo), as used in Luke XXV: 1. There is no proof in this of Christ's having gone under the water.

True, going up from (Apo) the water does not prove that He went under the water. He was at the water just before He we went up from it, and before that He was baptized by John in Jordon. "Then went out to him Jerusalem and all Judea, and all the region round about Jordon, and were baptized of Him in Jordon, "en to 'Lordane."—Mat. III: 5-6. Jesus was among the number that was baptized in the Jordon.

"And they went down both into the water, both Philip and the Eunuch, and he baptised him." This took place after they both went down. So the going down is not the baptizing.

Acts VIII: 38: "And when they come up out of the water;" i. e. came back to the chariot. The ek., with a verb of motion signifies, in many cases, e. g.—(John XIII: 4),—"and He riseth from (ek.) supper; not out of supper.

John I: 33.—"Therefore am I come, baptizing with water." The water is the instrument, not the object. It comes upon the recipient, not he upon it.

"And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of (ek.) the sea."—Rev. XII: 1. He come from the sea, and not out of it.

"And I saw another beast coming up out of (ek.) the earth."—Rev. XII: 2. Not out of the earth, but from it.

"And another angel came out of the temple;" (ek.) that is from the temple. "And I heard another voice saying, come out of her, my people."—Rev. XVII: 4.

Surely they were in Babylon. Not any more certain, however, than that Philip and Eunuch were in the water when they had gone down into (eis) it. Surely they came up out of the (ek.) water, after Philip had baptised him when they were in the water. The water is the instrument, and not the object. It comes upon the recipient, and not be upon it. Let us try this logic. "It is one of the twelve that dippeth with me in the dish."—Mark XIV: 20.

(Embaptomenos.) Surely the liquid is not the instrument. The morsel is subject, the liquid the object, and Judas the agent. He takes the morsel and dips it—then it is dipped. So an administrator, or agent, takes a person, when they are both in the water, and dips them in the water. The person is dipped; not the water. So "they both went down in the water, both Philip and the Eunuch, and he baptized him," i. e. he dipped, or, in another word, he immersed him. Neither going down into the water, coming up out of the water nor coming from the water, was baptism. But when in the water he baptized him.

T. W. D.

May 22, 1876.

COMMERCIAL.

Owing to the competition between the trunk lines of railroads, the competition is so great that grain is being carried from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, at nominal prices; but local rates, or freight, from points where there is no competition, are kept up to their maximum. Upon this question we copy the following article from the New York *Tribune*, which will be read with interest by all wheat growers in the interior of our State:

"Cheap transportation was the cry three years ago. The Grangers organized and resolved. Cheap transportation conventions met in Eastern cities. The subject was discussed, more earnestly than any other, in the National Board of Trade, and was considered in resolutions passed in many State Legislatures, and the U. S. Senate created a special committee for its investigation. The life-blood of the people, we were told, was being exhausted by exorbitant charges for transportation. Unwise and extravagant laws were passed by the Legislatures of several States. A strong effort was made to bring a new sectional interest into politics, and it was said that the West ought to unite against any party which did not provide for its necessities. This question has dropped out of consideration, in a political aspect, almost entirely. The 'reform' laws, passed in a whirlwind of popular excitement have involved the States in endless litigation, have yielded big fees to certain lawyers, and no benificial result whatever to the people. In Wisconsin, the new system worked so badly that the Potter law was repealed, and the commission, which had been invested with almost unlimited powers, was abolished. In Illinois and Iowa, the new legislation became odious, but remains on the statute books because it never was so enforced as to bring its worst results home to the comprehension of farmers. In all the Western States investments have been discouraged, not only in railroads, but in all other securities, the value of which depends in any degree upon a public sense of honor. The agitation for cheap transportation, in short, has sometimes proved worse than useless, and has never proved useful.

Nevertheless we are enjoying cheap transportation. Laws not passed by any Legislature have pushed rates far below what was supposed to be the minimum attainable. Last year, during ten months or more, the grain rates from Chicago eastward, were lower than the ordinary rates of mid-summer; the average for the year was by several cents the lowest ever known. This year rates are already lower than those of 1875. Transportators by canal are in distress. Stockholders and bondholders are anxious to sell. There is a general feeling that the war upon which the trunk railroads have entered is likely to be long and severe. At 2½ cents per bushel on wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, and 6½ cents from Buffalo to New York, boatmen can not make any money, and it is reported that rail contracts have been made from Chicago to New York at 15 cents per 100 pounds, or 9 cents per bushel. The ordinary rail rate is only 20 cents per 100 pounds, about 45-100 of 1 cent per ton per mile; at this rate a full loaded train of 25 cars, or 250 tons, would earn only $1.12½ per train mile, and the average expense per train mile on the Erie for the last year was $1.40; on the New York Central, $1.85, and on the Lake Shore, $1.72½. Even on the Eastward traffic alone, the roads are transporting at less than the actual cost per train mile, and when the return trains, of which not more than one fourth of the cars are loaded, are taken into account, the loss is still greater. The public has cheap transportation; quite as much of it as can reasonably be asked, though no legislation nor association has contributed to secure it.

The consequence has made a remarkable increase of trade. The number of bushels shipped from lake ports, during the last week of April and the first week of May, was 8,445,311 in 1876, and only 4,217,578 during the same weeks in 1875, an increase of more than 100 per cent. In movement of anthracite coal, the increase in April, 1876, compared with the same month of 1875, was 70 per cent., and in movement of cotton, 27 per cent. No wonder that railway earnings increase, for, though there has been an extraordinary decrease in rates charged, there has been a corresponding increase in many of the greater branches of traffic, and the published statements of monthly earnings show only gross receipts of railway, and give no idea of the expenses incurred by the largely increased movement. It is probable that complete returns, for the period since the reduction of rates, may show that a very large proportion of the freight business has been done at an actual loss to the companies. Of course this cannot long continue. But it is not possible as yet to say how far the enormous increase of traffic prompted by low rates may encourage the railways to permanent reductions. For some years, every great strife has served to convince the leading railways that lower rates were practicable than had ever been adopted. Perhaps a like result, beneficial in the end both to the community and to the railways, may follow the struggle which now causes loss to transporters."

The prices of grain in the Philadelphia market have a downward tendency, and we note a decline of at least 5 cents per bushel on wheat during the last fortnight. Pennsylvania red is quoted at $1 45@1 47; Amber $1 48@1 50. Rye 87 cents. Corn 61@62 cents. Oats, mixed, 35 cents; white, 37@44 cents.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 31, 1876.

The late warm weather has improved our mercantile trade in summer goods, but the disposition to sell for cash or on short time, is still growing, and purchasers are learning to buy only what they can pay for. Credit is at a very heavy discount, and none but those of known ability to pay are favored, if favor it is, with standing or running accounts.

WHEAT—The bulk of the wheat in Centre county has been marketed, and those who are still holding for higher prices will be disappointed, for prices reached their maximum a month ago, and now, as harvest approaches, are slowly declining. The prospect for the coming crop is favorable except in some contracted localities, and buyers are disposed to purchase for immediate wants only. Those who refused to take $1. 20 per bushel when they could get it, will now have the dissatisfaction of taking less.

RYE—The transactions are too small for quotations.

CORN—Corn is offered very liberally, without finding many buyers. The most of holders want 50 cents per bushel, but the market does not seem to warrant buyers in paying that figure, 40@45 cents being the ruling price for shelled.

OATS—The quantity offered is in excess of the demand, and prices are quite weak at our quotations.

HAY—The best quality was sold last week at $16 per ton, which is now the highest price.

BUTTER—Butter at the stores is about as good as it usually is; one-half does quite well for cart grease, and the balance is interspersed with a small portion of good butter. The market supplies the best article, for they pay cash and buy according to quality.

CATTLE—There seems to be a very wide range in the price of fat cattle, which runs from 5½@6 cents per pound on foot, just as buyer and seller can bargain.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25@1 50
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	75
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	40@45
Oats	30@35
Flour, retail per barrel	7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	5
Fresh Butter per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	15
Hams, per pound	13
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	15
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

—Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	122½	1.22½
" 5 20 " '65, M. and N	10	115¾
" " " '65, J. and J	119	119¾
" " " '67, " "	121¾	121¾
" " " '68, " "	123¾	123¾
" 10-40 coupon	118	118¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	127¾	127¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	117¾	117¾
" " c 1881	117	117¾
Called Bonds		
Gold	113½	113¾
Silver		
Pennsylvania	52¾	52¾
Reading	44¾	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18¾
Lehigh Navigation	44¾	45¼
" Valley	57¼	57½
United R. R. of J	135	136¾
Oil Creek	9¾	10¼
Northern Central	34	34¾
Central Transportation	47	47¾
Nesquehoning	59	62¾
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	104	10 ¾

UNLIMITED REMEDIAL RESOURCES.—People sometimes suppose that Dr. Pierce's family medicines represent the entire extent of his resources for curing disease. This is an error. Experience proved that while the Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Compound Extract of Smart-weed, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, would, if faithfully used, cure a large variety of chronic complaints, there would be here and there a case which, from its severity, or from its complication with other disorders, would resist their action. These exceptional cases required a thorough examination into the symptoms, to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the disease or diseases under which the patient was laboring, and the use of specific remedies to meet and overcome the same. This led to the establishment of the World's Dispensary, at Buffalo, N. Y., with its faculty of physicians and surgeons, each of whom is skilled in the treatment of chronic disorders in general and those belonging to his own special department in particular. To one is assigned diseases of the throat and lungs; to another diseases of the kidneys and urogenital organs; to another diseases of the digestive system; to another diseases of the nervous system; to another diseases of the eye and ear. Thus the highest degree of perfection in medicine and surgery is attained. The establishment of this institution enables the Doctor to meet a long felt want in the treatment of the more severe chronic affections. By a careful consideration of the symptoms as given in writing, he successfully treats thousands of cases at their homes. Others visit the Dispensary in person. The amplest resources for the treatment of lingering affections are thus placed at the disposal of every patient, and those on whom the proprietary medicines do not have the desired effect can procure a more thorough and efficient course by a personal application to the proprietor of the World's Dispensary.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 25, '76.
EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The recent Cabinet changes, by which Mr. Pierrepont is transferred to the British mission, Mr. Taft to the Attorney-Generalship, and by which "Don" Cameron succeeds Mr. Taft, and the promptness of the Senate in confirming these changes, have occasioned much discussion and some excitement in official and political circles.

The President's supposed preference for Mr. Conkling as his successor, the rumor that Senators Conkling and Cameron spent last Sunday together in the country, and the alleged ability of the latter to deliver the Cincinnati delegation of his State over to Conkling were frequently instanced in confirmation of the prevailing opinion that it was a move in the interest of the New York Senator, with the hope of overcoming the advantage now generally conceded to ex-Speaker Blaine. It is stoutly denied, however; but the reasons advanced for discrediting the alliance do not appear to be regarded as very convincing. While Republicans almost unanimously admit the justice of Pennsylvania's claim to be represented in the Cabinet, there is a feeling of sturdy opposition among them to such political trades as is involved in the alleged tripartite agreement; and the high position of the contracting parties (if true) does not restrain the emphatic remonstrances which are very freely indulged in. Much indignation is manifested by Pennsylvanians at the assumption that their Senator would become a party to such a questionable proceeding, and that the delegates chosen to represent their State and its preferences at Cincinnati should be regarded in the light of merchandise, to be sold to the highest bidder, or that it is held to be at the disposal of any man.

But their independent action at Cincinnati will probably soothe these irate Republicans from the Keystone State, and demonstrate to all the injustice done the delegation in harboring such suspicions against their intelligence and manhood. It is written that "there is no rest for the wicked"—an admonition peculiarly applicable to the pseudo reforms constituting the majority of the House and minority of the Senate. The auction sale of the Connecticut Senatorship is a very distasteful subject of conversation to them. Any allusion to it, or the murder of inoffending negroes in Indiana by Democratic Thugs, or the butcheries of the Ku-Klux and White Leaguers of Louisiana and Mississippi, is a painful interruption to them—as from their places in Congress, with features irradiated with true saintly unction, wringing their hands while contemplating the ruin wrought by black Republican misrule, and eyes rolling, while struggling to devise means to rescue the colored man from the rapacity of his radical oppressor and hand him over to the tender mercies of his Ku Klux and White League protectors. Just at this critical juncture, when every device that an arrant and incurable hypocracy can suggest are being resorted to to regain national ascendancy, such reminders of the hopeless character of their efforts are exasperating to the last degree.

The coup d' etat of the pre-Adamite William Allen, the recognized apostle of the rag money madness is accepted by Republican and Democrat as assuring the electoral vote of Ohio to the nominee of the Cincinnati convention; and the overwhelming defeat of the Indiana Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle a few weeks ago, deprives the Confederate leaders and their Bourbon allies of any hope from that quarter in favor of the martyr to be designated by the mourners who are to assemble at St. Louis for that purpose. The report of the House committee appointed to investigate the management of the late Freedmen's Bank, having a central office here and a branch office in all the principal cities of the South and South-west, has been made, likewise the report of the House committee designated to overhaul the management of the three commissioners at the head of the District Government, who were appointed by the President with the approbation of the Senate. While everyone admits that the scoundrels who robbed the poor and needy depositors of their scanty savings should be forced to make restitution so far as is possible, and then expiate their crimes behind the iron bars and doors of a penitentiary, the sentiment of indignant condemnation is almost as universal against the men who have used their official positions in censuring and denouncing honorable men for the one base purpose of securing a partisan advantage. In fact, both of these reports are as malignantly partisan as the minds of men, saturated with cruelties and immoralities of medieval politics, could well produce; and it is well understood that the Democratic majority of the House will attempt to retrieve the fatal blunders of the session and render their calling and election less uncertain, through the unscrupulous falsehoods, misrepresentations and dark innuendoes that are to be embodied in the reports of the thirty odd scandal propagating committee.

A vast amount of evidence has been brought out in the Government Insane Asylum investigation, for and against its management. But the strenuous efforts made by Dr. Nichols to break the force of the terrible accusations against his administration have not been entirely successful so far as this community is concerned.

Fitzhugh, former Sergeant-at-Arms in the C. S. A. Senate, and late doorkeeper of the U. S. House of Representatives, is subject to wonderful changes of opinion. He now regards "old Grant" a much "bigger" man than any ex-Confederate official, either at Richmond or in Washington. It is said he refuses to surrender the keys to the portions of the Capitol that were under his jurisdiction while doorkeeper. It is further rumored that he meditates some exposures of Democratic idiosyncrasies, with which he is familiar, that will make a sensation among some of his former "favorites." The Senate Committee will recommend non-concurrence in many of the provisions of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill as sent to it from the House. The Senate will undoubtedly act upon its recommendations relative to the sweeping reductions of salaries, and the House indicates its determination to resist any changes on the part of the Senate. Now we shall see what we shall see.

The desperation of Mr. Blaine's enemies, including every rebel, Democratic Ku-Klux politician, is clearly apparent in their present effort to cast a doubt upon Col. Scott's conclusive exhoneration of the ex-Speaker. Swarms of deadbeats, black-legs, gamblers, and disreputable persons generally, have been invited here from the criminal communities of the Southwest—men who would not be tolerated by society anywhere, save on our remote frontiers—and who would swear away a man's reputation or life for a glass of whiskey, that a mass of hearsay testimony may be accumulated for use at the Cincinnati convention. But the action of five Republican conventions yesterday, declaring almost unanimously in Mr. Blaine's favor, shows how futile will be the labor of this rebel-copperhead conspiracy. KNOX.

S. & A. Loeb's Mammoth Dry Goods Store.

THE CHEAPEST

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS,

And Under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES!

S. & A. LOEB.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE REPUBLIC magazine for June has been received. It is filled with valuable information which should be in the hands of all candid citizens. As we are on the eve of one of the most important political campaigns of our history, it is essential that those who take part in the canvass should be thoroughly posted on the great questions that are to be discussed. To all such this magazine is little short of a text-book, while to the private citizen who desires to form an opinion on the issues of the hour, and to reflect it by his vote, *The Republic* is invaluable. Among many excellent articles in the June number we note the following: The Work of the Patent Office; The Church, the State, and the Public Schools; The Truth of History and the Horrors of Andersonville; Southern Judicial Ku-Kluxism; Congressional Investigations; Domestic Commerce. Send $3 for one year's subscription to Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR 1876.—The great "Centennial March," composed by J. Wymond. There has been nothing published this season which has gained such immense popularity in so short a time. It is written in the key of G. Simple enough so that every person in the land can play it upon the piano or organ. Price 25 cents. It is embellished with a beautiful title page of an American flag with stars and stripes. "Mineral Springs Polka," by G. Dolfuss, is another easy instrumental composition which is destined to become very popular. Price 30 cents. Both of the above pieces will be sent to any portion of the United States on receipt of 50 cents. Address F. W. Helmick, music dealer and publisher, 278 west Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

"Flags of All Nations Grand March," by E. Mack, is a brilliant, pleasing composition, and has a finely illustrated title page containing the flags of thirty-six nations. Every one should have a copy. Mailed (post paid) for fifty cents. Published by W. H. Boner & Co., music publishers, 1102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN FAVORITE, published at Bridgeton, N. J., is one of the largest, spiciest and cheapest monthlies published. It is not an advertising medium. Takes everywhere. Seventy-five cents a year, postage paid, or send 10 cents for specimen.

FOR SALE.—A prosperous auction business in the city of Allegheny, Pa. The subscriber offers for sale the entire stock, interest and good will of the prosperous auction business now carried on in Allegheny city under the firm name of Jas. W. Drape & Co. This is a rare chance for a man of business tact and energy, and an opportunity to get into an established business that may not occur again for many years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Communicate with the principal,

JAS. W. DRAPE,
182 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

——Edward Plotts, agent for the Star Parlar Organ, is in town selling his celebrated organ to all who want them. These instruments are the best in the market, and just as cheap as they can be made.

——A passenger train will leave New York to-morrow with sixteen passengers and four dead beads—twenty, in all, for San Francisco, which place they expect to reach in eighty-eight hours. The distance is 3,317 miles which will necessitate a continuous speed of thirty miles an hour. Relays of engines will be ready at points along the road where they are needed. The tickets are gotten up for the occasion—the coupons being elegantly engraved leaves of a sterling silver book, the title page of which is illuminated with a picture representing the train turning the horse-shoe bend on the summit of the Alleghaneys, near Altoona. That no accident may be possible, the telegraph stations will be kept open, and pilot-engines sent in advance of the approaching special locomotive.

The train will consist of one combination baggage and mail car, one superb day coach, built by the Pennsylvania railroad company expressly for the trip, and one magnificent Pullman palace hotel car, the mate of which is now on exhibition at the Centennial Fair. Every other train must give this special fast train the right of way. The price of the tickets is five hundred dollars.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending May 20, 1876, and each dated May 9, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

L Blaul Rolling Pins Lancaster
J Clark Gas Burners Lancaster
C Dull Sand Dryers McVeyton
C Jonasson & F Rice Head Blocks for Saw Mills Warren
E Richards Grooved Rolls Reading
D Ripley Glassware Joints Pittsburgh
Hawindell Boiler Furnace Allegheny
H Swindell Steel Heating Furnaces Allegheny
C Adams Saw Teeth Russellsburg
" Saw Swags "
H Atkinson Globe Valves Pittsburgh
J Dunn Aspersoriums Meadville
F Farnham Glove Fastenings Hawley
S Fox Rolling Metal Pittsburgh
E Gebhart Hook and Rake Milford
J Hoadley Oil Well Tubing Butler
G King Mud Siphon Etna
J Lawrence Vehicle Seats Harrisburg

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Abraham Switzer, late of Bellefonte, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

8-29-6t JAMES H. RANKIN, Bellefonte, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 12, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$339,461 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125 00
Due from approved reserve agts	22,119 07
" " other National Banks	5,116 83
" " State Banks and Bankers	14,459 82
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,929 25
Current Expenses & Taxes paid	3,493 10
Premiums paid	32 69
Checks and other Cash Items	7,464 22
Bills of other National Banks	9,537 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g nickels)	338 58
Specie	270 00
Legal Tender Notes	29,078 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treas. other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	350 00
	$590,445 35

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Other undivided profits	6,180 38
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	87,869 44
Time Certificates of Deposit	215,693 32
Due to other National Banks	41,624 63
" State Banks and Bankers	1,077 66
	$592,445 25

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
County of Centre } ss:

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 22nd day of May, 1876.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
E. C. HUMES,
ADAM HOY,
WM P. HUMES, } DIRECTORS.

21-5t

New Advertisements.

LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v5-22-tf

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of William Armagast, bankrupt. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Armagast, of the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa., in said District, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of F. E. Smith, Esq, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,
23-2t U. S. Marshal for said District.

GO TO
J. R. BARTROFF
FOR FINE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 23-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, the undersigned, a Trustee appointed by said Court to take charge of the estate and property assigned by Ir. C. Johnson for the benefit of his creditors, will expose to public sale upon the premises, in the village of Jacksonville, Centre county, Pa., on

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

1. A tract or lot of land fronting on Main street, and adjoining lands of Enos Ritley and others, containing half an acre, more or less, thereon erected a double frame dwelling house, carriage and smith shops, stable and other outbuildings.

2. A lot of land adjoining lot of the Reformed church and lands of the estate of Jacob Hoy, deceased, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less.

The sale of the first mentioned lot will be subject to certain liens and charges which will be fully set forth at the time of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash upon confirmation of sale, and the balance in six months thereafter, the deferred payment to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. A reasonable deposit will be required when the property is knocked down.

A rare opportunity of securing a fine property upon easy terms is here offered.

8-19-3t D. Z. KLINE, Trustee.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

Maggie Richards, by her next friend, William F. Askey, vs George Richards. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county. No. 24. April T. 1876.

Subpœna in Divorce.

The undersigned, a commissioner appointed to take testimony in the above stated case and report the same to the Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 22d day of May, 1876, at 10 1-2 o'clock A. M., at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties interested may, if they see proper, attend.

D. S. KELLER, Commissioner.

v8n18-3t

New Advertisements.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Broomfield St., Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $100,000 worth of elegant Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms, &c., Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Glass ware, Fancy Goods (1000 articles) and all descriptions Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Soaps, &c. Also 50,000 books of all kinds and styles.

Worth Double.

These goods are worth $1 to $3 50 each, and sell at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 67,000 delighted patrons testify to the benefits of our GREAT SALE, and in our papers hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons during the past three years. Reader, you can save money, you can make $10 go as far as $20 elsewhere, if you deal with us. We want agents everywhere. We pay large commissions. No risk, no capital. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue, &c., free. SEND NOW. Address, H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield st., Boston, Mass. 8-9-3w

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers every week testify to the popularity of the "Peoples' paper," the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. 16th year, a large 8 page, 40 column paper, illustrated, and filled with charming stories, tales, poems, wit, humor, and three columns devoted to its "Rogues' Corner," or expose of Swindlers, Quacks and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers. Read by 150,000 delighted subscribers established in 1868, and never suspends or fails to appear on time. It is a "family friend," and a complete family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fail not to subscribe NOW.

Four charming French Chromos are given FREE to every one paying $1 for the BANNER for 1876. These are worth $1 each, and are beauties, all mounted ready to hang or frame. Reader, you want the BANNER, you must try it. It costs very little, only 75 cents a year, for paper, or $1 for paper and four beautiful 8x10 chromos, all sent prepaid. Sent three months for only 10 cents. Try it once. Send for samples, or better 10 cents and receive it three months. Address,

BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

DR. TERRY devotes his time to the treatment of Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching, and all other diseases of the lower bowel. The Doctor guarantees to cure all cases he undertakes, no matter who has attempted and failed. Office 1008 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Hours, 11 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M. 13-4t

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v8-23-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James H. Linn, of Milesburg Iron Works, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,
JAS. D. SOMMERVILLE, } Admrs.
ADAM HOY,
Milesburg, Pa., May 30, 1876. 23-6t

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

Appeals will be held at the office of the County Commissioners in Bellefonte, for the different townships and boroughs of Centre county on the following days to wit:

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876,
for the townships of Miles, Haines, Penn, Gregg and Potter.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876,
for the townships of Harris, Ferguson, Half moon, College, Potter and Walker.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876,
for the townships of Boggs, Union, Huston, and the boroughs of Unionville and Milesburg.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1876,
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Agricultural.

Surface Stirring the Soil.

Everyone knows by this time that wet soil is a great injury to growing crops. And yet a regular supply of moisture in the soil during the season, is one of the most important objects to accomplish. If soil, especially wet soil, is left undisturbed, it soon becomes hard; technically, it "bakes" and the moisture escapes rapidly. It is, therefore, an object to keep the surface loose. Moisture does not escape as rapidly through a loose surface as through a compact solid one.

In pursuit of this object, however, cultivators often make a great mistake, and much injury results to corn, potatoes, and other things. The cultivator is kept running all summer, the teeth often penetrating several inches deep, exposing the upturned surface to the sun, and in this way a vast amount of moisture evaporates that is really needed by the plants. It is of course much better than to have a baked surface; but there is loss for all, and a loss that might be easily saved by a little thought.

The first stirring in spring should be deep in order to break up the compact earth, especially if the ground was plowed in the fall; but after this the working should be as shallow as possible. Firm soil—soil crushed and pressed when dry—holds moisture better than in any other condition, and is a very different thing—to a merely loose soil through which the external air easily goes, and dries the moisture out. The more such partially dried soil is pressed, the firmer therefore it becomes, and the more moisture it contains. This is the principle on which the good effects of a roller depends. Rolling and pressing while the soil is somewhat dry is indeed the whole science of pulverization, the good effect of which is so well known.

While, therefore, the first stirring should be done with deep and narrow teeth, so as to penetrate as deeply as possible, all subsequent workings should be done with cultivators having short and broad teeth, just skimming the surface and cutting off, instead of tearing out, the weeds; and this advice is as good for one who uses the hoe in the garden, as for he who uses a horse-cultivator in the field.

In any case the hoe should be started early. Hoeing and cultivating has now become among the most laborious of farm and garden tasks; and if the weeds once get ahead, it is terrible hard work to keep them down. The best farmers do not wait for weeds to appear, if they can possibly spare the time from other work; but put the cultivator through as soon as the first spring sun cakes a little the exposed earth. The sprouting weeds are thus destroyed in the germ, and the work is comparatively easy all the season afterwards. Spring work is generally so pressing that it is not often that one can be so forehanded in the matter of early weeding. Happy is the man who can do it; all should aim to get as near this happiness as possible.

What Will Pay.

Year after year the crops are moved off without returning anything to the soil. Manures are put under the rains and the droppings of eaves until they are drained of their best materials and rendered nearly useless. This could be obviated by cheap sheds to cover the manure as thrown from the stables. This can be done at small cost, and will pay. Winter is not a good time to build, but for such a purpose as this it is better to build then than not at all. Plaster should also be used in the stables to prevent the escape of ammonia, and care should be taken to keep it in as good condition as possible. If the barns and yards are so situated that the wastings are carried off by every rain, a little time with a team, plow and scraper, will make a ditch (a broad, open one it should be) around the barn on three sides; then at all times keep this filled with the trash and litter which naturally accumulates about the barn. The ditch will hold the water, etc., from the yard, and cause the straw to rot rapidly, and will afford a large quantity of good manure. When the manure is removed in the spring the ditch can be filled up with straw, upon which a few bushels of lime has been scattered; then as fast as it rots, pile it up in the ditch and fill the spaces between each pile with straw, and so on. In the fall there will be a fine pile of manure, which will renovate the worn out field, or to scatter on the exposed knolls of the wheat field, preventing winter killing. Another great waste is the large crop of weeds, which every year is allowed to go to seed, and spread all over adjoining farms.

And after we have raised our crops they should largely be fed on the farm. It is much easier to ship corn, oats, etc., in the form of meat than to send it in bulk as raised; besides the soil is made richer instead of constantly reducing its producing capacity.

Underground Crops.

Generally speaking, only that is counted a crop which appears above ground. We do not refer now to root crops, as they are termed, but to grain and forage crops, especially grass and clover. Science has demonstrated that while healthy clover plants, in a good soil, are forming a hundred pounds of stems and leaves, which collectively we term hay, the roots below, cleared from dirt, will weigh fifty-six pounds. Most of this underground growth is obtained from fertilizing material fished up from the subsoil by root fibers. Half as much weight of product as appears on the top of the ground, when a hay crop is gathered, may be transmitted into a future grain yield, by being ploughed in, and converted into plant food. Thus regarded clover is a mighty agent in maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil. A hundred pounds of land plaster to the acre wonderfully increases both the upper and undergrowth of clover. It has a double effect in attracting fertilizing gases from the air, and drawing up agricultural salts from the subsoil in water that rises and enters the long roots making them both longer and thicker, at the same time promoting the growth of leaf and stem. The water evaporates from the plant, but the fertilizing gases do not. This is the way to improve barren soils. Poor land may be fed and fattened just the same as a lean pig may be made to take on flesh. Clover and grass may thus be made to work for the intelligent farmer, not only during the day when he is busy and active, but during the night when he is fast asleep.

How to Raise Turkeys.

A farmer's wife, who has had years of experience, gives the following as her mode of raising turkeys: In the first place select a good kind. The autumn, or early in winter, is the most favorable time for that, just before the birds are sent to market. Keep them well during the winter. In the spring, just before they begin to lay, put them in an inclosure, where it is most convenient to have their nests and where they cannot get out. After they have made their nests they may be set at liberty without any fear of roaming or straying. Next take good care of the eggs. They should be gathered carefully every day, and placed between layers of flannel or cotton, in a place of uniformly cool temperature, and turned over every day. As soon as the birds are hatched, feed them with warm bread and milk, well peppered, with boiled eggs added, or thickened with cooked corn meal, or wheat middlings, which is better. A little care in these matters will repay the efforts. Before I knew how to take cake of the eggs, I set thirty eggs one year, and but one hatched. The next year I set forty eggs, and nearly all of them hatched and the birds lived.

Handling Wet Soil.

On this subject the California *Agriculturist* says: Better not do it, because it is an injury to it—an injury that years of careful culture cannot remedy. Heavy soil once puddled and packed when wet, remains so for a long time. Every step horses take on wet soil puddles it. The plow turns it over without pulverizing it, and leaves a stiff glaze on the furrows. Better be idle a few days, or even sow the grain without plowing, and scratch it when the surface dries off than ruin or seriously injure the soil by puddle-plowing. The way that many farmers have—rushing through when they get started, rain or shine, mud or mellow, regardless of consequence—is not according to the dictates of common sense, and is not profitable, either. Better pay your hired man to let it alone, than to plow the soil when too wet.

Political.

James G. Blaine.

[From the New York *Independent*, May 18.]

In less than thirty days the Cincinnati Convention will have met, and probably adjourned. The business of that Convention will be to state the principles and purposes of the Republican party, and designate suitable persons to be supported as candidates for President and Vice-President. In about two weeks thereafter the Democratic party will hold its National Convention for a similar purpose, and then the Presidential campaign will be fully opened. One or the other of these parties will triumph. There is no chance for a third party to achieve success, or for the so-called "independent voters" to affect the result, except by voting with one or the other of the two great parties of the country. The choice will lie between the candidates of these respective parties; and those, if any, who propose to act independently of both will either throw away their influence altogether or contribute to the success of one or the other parties.

The whole number of delegates to the Republican Convention is five hundred and fifty-six, and of these about three-quarters have already been appointed. The action of State conventions, as thus far held, and the general indications of Republican sentiment, as appearing in the public press, show most conclusively that ex-Speaker Blaine, as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, largely takes the lead of every other name that has been mentioned, in the number not only delegates that favor his nomination, but also of States represented by these delegates. His name gathers round it the widest and numerically far the weightiest preference. With it is associated the strongest, the deepest, and the broadest current of popular feeling in the ranks of the Republicans. No one doubts this fact who has paid any attention to the disclosures of the last few weeks.

Other honored names have been mentioned. Senator Conkling is endorsed as a candidate by the Republican convention of his own State, and will at first be supported by the majority of New York delegates, yet this constitutes nearly all of his political capital, with no prospect whatever of being nominated. Senator Morton, also endorsed by his own State, has a larger following in other States; yet the probabilities are entirely against his nomination. Governors Hartranft and Hayes have been proposed as candidates by conventions in their respective States; and this is the sum of any public expression in their favor. Secretary Bristow, mainly in consequence of his vigorous efforts in prosecuting the whisky thieves, has won for himself golden opinions, and undoubtedly stands next to Mr. Blaine in the popular preference as a Presidential candidate; yet, so far as we can judge, the Blaine delegates, as compared with the Bristow delegates, are more than three to one. The one fact that meets us, in looking over the whole field, is that Mr. Blaine, though he has several competitors for the honor of the nomination, has no equal in popular strength.

The obvious inference derivable from this fact is that, of all the gentlemen mentioned as candidates, ex-Speaker Blaine is the one with whom the party would be most likely to succeed. No sagacity is required to see so plain a truth. The man whom, as compared with others, the largest number of Republicans prefer is the man whom Republicans are most certain to elect. The ex-Speaker will go to the Cincinnati Convention with this important recommendation; and but for the possibility that the delegates who support rival candidates may crown their own defeat with a combination to defeat their strongest candidate—a foolish policy, sometimes resorted to in conventions—there would be but little if any doubt that Mr. Blaine would be the nominee of the convention. His failure, should it occur, will be due to this sort of political strategy.

Mr. Blaine has been long in public life. He is not an unknown man, or a new man, extemporized into general notice by a fortunate combination of circumstances. He is now in his seventh congressional term. For two terms has he filled the Speaker's chair; and if Republicans had retained the majority in the House of Representatives he would undoubtedly have received the same honor a third time. No Republican in the country has more universally command, and confidence and esteem of the party than Mr. Blaine. In respect to its principles, he is a tried man. While thoroughly loyal to these principles, he is not, and never has been, an impracticable extremist. Nor has he been so allied with the errors of the present administration as to make him their apologist. His executive abilities are conceded by all to be of the highest order. His large experience in public life has made him familiar with governmental affairs. The efforts made by the political enemies to tarnish his fame have resulted not only in their total discomfiture, but in conspicuously disclosing the fact that his record will, without damage, bear the most inquisitorial scrutiny. His recent explanation of the charges made against him, without any foundation in truth and merely for political effect, has spiked the guns of calumny and convinced even Democrats that nothing is to be gained by this sort of warfare.

Nobody doubts whether Mr. Blaine, if nominated and elected, would make an exceedingly good President. He has the ability and experience requisite for the office; and, moreover, his antecedents constitute an ample pledge that his administration would be characterized by a thorough adherence to Republican principles, combined with prudence and vigor of execution. There would be no uncertainty as to his general policy. Every administration is necessarily a party administration, in the sense of representing the principles of the successful party; and so to represent the principles as to commend them to the country and at the same time preserve the harmony of the party is a task specially imposed upon the executive head of the Government. We cannot think of a single Republican in the entire country who is, on the whole, so well qualified for this task as ex-Speaker Blaine.

He understands the business of wise party management, in respect to both measures and men; and this is always in the long run good management for the public interest.

We are, of course, indicating by these remarks our decided preference for Mr. Blaine over every other name that has been mentioned. We believe that his nomination would be accepted by the Republican party as furnishing a very hopeful assurance of success, and, in the event of his election, a reliable guaranty for good government. As we look at the matter, the best ticket that the Cincinnati Convention can present to the people, is Blaine and Bristow, the former for President and the latter for Vice-President.

The Way They Do It.

It is pretty evident that the shot-gun policy is to be adopted in the Southern States from this time forward until the Presidential election. The Aberdeen (Miss.) *Examiner*, in speaking of the late murderous outrage at Coushatta, Louisiana, says:

"The man that shot Twitchell will never be discovered; for if known, he will not be betrayed by a people who are compelled by the strong arm of the National Government to bend the knee to a horde of scoundrels, or else kill off the scoundrels as the only alternative left them."

At Monroe, in the same State, a municipal election took place a few days ago. The Republicans had a registered majority of about thirty, including all the colored voters. When the votes were canvassed, it was found the rebel Democracy had been successful. This is how the result was accomplished. On the evening preceding the election a Democratic mass meeting was held, at which the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the action of our fellow townsman, John Golspatch, in discharging his colored employees, and we earnestly urge each and every Democratic and Conservative citizen in the city of Monroe to discharge at once and refuse hereafter to employ any laborer who votes for the party of plunder.

The addresses were far in advance of the resolution, the speakers advocating force, if it should be necessary, to carry the election. Louisiana is one of the Valley States which demands that the General Government shall rebuild their levees at a cost of tens of millions of dollars.

In the flush of the success that attends the Centennial Exhibition, it is appropriate to remember the person who first suggested the project. The idea originated with Prof. J. L. Campbell, of Wabash College, Indiana. Prof. Campbell wrote to Hon. Morton McMichael, in December, 1866, (McMichael then being Mayor of Philadelphia) suggesting an International Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, as the most suitable method of observing the completion of the first century of American national existence, and presented many reasons why such Centennial celebration should be held in Philadelphia. The Mayor's response being favorable, Prof. Campbell addressed him again in November, 1868, urging prompt action. His advice was acted upon, with what result is known to all the world.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says: "The value of investigations is clearly shown by the summing up of that in the Schenck case. It is evident that the *status* of Schenck is about what it was before the investigation took place, that is, it is evident he acted indiscreetly and imprudently, but not that he acted criminally. But the committee, with true Democratic audacity, propose to censure him and President Grant and Secretary Fish as well. In brief, they aim to make political capital out of the affair, and are willing to strain the facts to this end. The minority, however, propose to meet this with another report, in case a fair statement is not made. It is strange the Democracy do not see that simple fairness is better even for themselves, than these grossly partisan efforts.

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You handsomely to get some of our pure candies, fresh fruits and nuts for the "little folks" during the holiday season. One, or two, or five dollars, (just as you can afford) spent in this way at Christmas and New Year's will bring a better return than the same amount put on interest at one hundred per cent.

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Finest Flavored TEAS and Strictly PURE SPICES.

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One Customer in Fifteen Years.

On the stage route from Bangor to Ellsworth there was a long stretch of dense forest, through which travelers used to prefer to pass in daylight, as there was not a house to be seen in a twelve hours' ride. Many years ago a Yankee named Osgood, thought it a good plan to open a half-way house of entertainment in the woods, and so bought a tract of land there and made a clearing. But every body went by as before. At last a tin peddler got caught in a storm, and put up at the Osgood House. On calling for his bill the next morning, he was told that the charge would be $°5. The peddler demurred, but was told that it was impossible to maintain a public house at ordinary rates, with only one customer in fifteen years. Convinced by this reasoning, the peddler made no further objection to the bill, but craved the privilege of paying in tinware, which was granted. Before the next caller arrived the house was closed. This story must be true, for Osgood tells it himself.

Capturing Eels in Cochin China.

An ingenious device is practiced in Cochin China for the capture of eels, which consists in cutting pieces of bamboo as thick as the arm into sections of about three or four feet in length, the divisions of the interior being broken out with the exception of the one at the end, which forms the bottom of the snare. At the entrance is placed a slight grating of bamboo, and some bait, either of fish or earth worms, is introduced into the interior. The bamboo is then laid at a slight depth in the mud, and the eels enter the hollow tube, in which they can scarcely move, and cannot turn themselves, and are consequently taken captive. The bamboos are taken up every morning, and the eel, which holds on very firmly to the interior, is pulled out by means of a strong hook.

Some one says: The great objection to smart children is, that when they commence having whiskers they leave off having brains. Boys that are philosophers at six years of age are generally blockheads at twenty-one. By forcing children you get so much into their heads that they become cracked.

Do not imagine when you see one of those broad-chested statesmen get up in his place on the floor of the House of Representatives that your soul is about to be aroused by a burst of sonorous eloquence. He carries his paper of chewing tobacco in his coat-tail pocket, and is too fat to reach it without rising.

A few weeks ago in Paris, a countryman, with his wife, was witnessing a piece, at the fourth act of which there was a storm. At the second and third thunderclaps the wife pushed her husband, saying: "I was expecting this, for I have felt the storm in my limbs all the last week."

"You cannot keep me down," shouted a somewhat windy orator at a public meeting in New Bedford, "though I may be pressed below the waves, I rise again; you will find that I come to the surface gentlemen." "Yes," said an old greaser in the audience, "you come to the surface to blow."

Judge: "What is your occupation?" Witness (who does not seem to understand the meaning of the word occupation): "Eh?" Judge: "What do you do for a living?" Witness: "Oh! my wife's a dressmaker."

The Burlington *Hawk-ye* gives notice that it will be several days before enough of last year's stock can be sandpapered free from fly specks, and melted down, to justify the grocers in hanging out the signs "New Maple Sugar."

New Advertisements.

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STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
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Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
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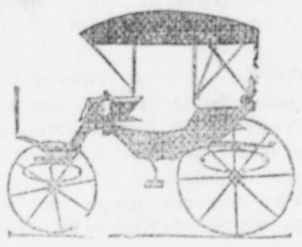
Carriages.

S. A. McQUISTION



MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages,

Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

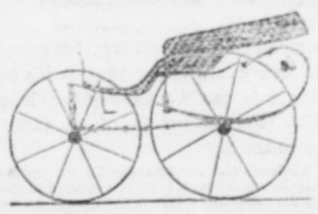
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership in the

Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

REASONABLE PRICES

and in a workmanlike manner.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 3, 1875.

DANIEL DERR,
JOHN W. BARNES.

7-45

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

17-1y

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP.

Enquire at this office

Bellefonte Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

(Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng. Co.)

having leased the works of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

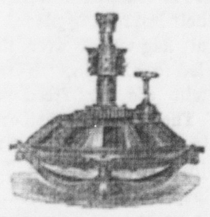
FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

8-13-1y

Foundries.



W. P. Duncan & Co,

Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v6n46a81-1y

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA
Penn R. R. Office, Agnet, Bellefonte.

Appleton's Cyclopedia.

SOLD ONLY by SUBSCIPTION

APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

Revised Edition.

ENTIRELY RE-WRITTEN BY THE

ABLEST WRITERS,

ON EVERY SUBJECT.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

H. K. FOSTER,

Sole agent for Centre County.

No. 10½ 6th St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Specimen papers sent free on application.

v7n47tf

Publication

Work for the Unemployed!

THE THISTLE EDITION

is the only fully Illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's

Waverly Novels,

of American make, and is "the best edition of the best English novelist."

The books are standard and will sell for all time. The mechanical execution is of the best and the price is of the lowest. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each, and containing nearly 2,000 illustrations, will complete the series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes (a complete work) monthly. Eleven months' deliveries (21 volumes,) are now ready. Price—in Cloth, gilt extra, per volume, $1 50; Half Turkey, gilt top, $2 25. For terms, etc., address,

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers,
8-9-3m 17 Murray street, New York.

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 31ot

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-1f

Coa Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Medical, &c.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 8-17-6m

Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v8n18-6m

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

Steamship Line.

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent
PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL S. CO.
436 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport, Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Cross, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 233 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Sup't Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen Pass. Agent, Chicago. v5n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" " Philadelphia	12. 55	p. m
" " Baltimore	1. 2	p. m
" " Harrisb'g	5.05	p. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't	8.35	p. m
" " Lock Haven	10.20	p. m
" " Erie	10.05	a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" " Philadelphia	11.55	p. m
" " Baltimore	2.10	p. m
" " Harrisburg	4.25	a. m
" " Williamsport	8.35	a. m
" " Lock Haven	9.40	a. m
" " Renovo	10.53	a. m
" " arr. at Erie	7.50	p. m
NIAGARA EX. leaves Philada	7.20	a. m
" " " Baltimore	7.20	a. m
" " " Harrisb'g	10.45	a. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't	1.10	p. m
" " " Lock Haven	3.15	p. m
" " " Renovo	4.15	p. m
" " " Kane	8.45	p. m
" " " Buffalo		
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila	8.00	a. m
" " " Baltimore	8.30	a. m
" " " Harrisburg	1.25	p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport	6.10	p. m
" " " Lock Haven	7.20	p. m
SUNDAY EX. leaves New York	8.25	p. m
" " " Philadelphia	11.55	p. m
" " " Baltimore	2.40	p. m
" " " Harrisburg	4.10	a. m
" " " arr. at Williasp't	7.40	a. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Erie		7.00 p. m
" " " Lock Haven	6.30	a. m
" " " Williamsp't	7.55	a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g	11.40	a. m
" " " Baltimore	6.25	p. m
" " " Philadelphia	8.35	p. m
" " " New York	7.45	p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane		6.00 a. m
" " " Renovo	10.10	a. m
" " " Lock Haven	11 20	a. m
" " " Williamsport	12.40	p. m
" " arr at Harrisburg	4.10	p. m
" " " Philadelphia	7.20	p. m
" " " New York	10.15	p. m
" " " Baltimore	8.35	p. m
" " " Washington	9.02	p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11. 20 a. m
" " " Renovo	8.35	p. m
" " " Lock Haven	10.05	p. m
" " " Williamsp't	11.1[illegible]	p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg	2.45	a. m
" " " Baltimore	7.35	a. m
" " " Phila	7.00	a. m
" " " New York	10.10	a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12.35	a. m
" " arr at Harrisburg	3.55	a. m
" " " Baltimore	7.35	a. m
" " " Philadelphia	7.35	a. m
" " " New York	10.25	a. m
SUNDAY EX. leaves Williamsport	8.15	a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburgh	11.40	a. m
" " " Philadelphia	3.30	p. m
" " " New York	6.40	p. m
" " " Baltimore	7.35	p. m

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East, Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all nightrains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup't.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Coun No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesda evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 24, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Everything is Centennial this year, except old maids.

——Every one almost has been busy for some time past fixing up, cleaning house, white washing, &c.

——Is it true that when the land is tickled with a hoe tha it laughs with potato bugs?

——They say the times are so hard that it is almost impossible to borrow anything. We wonder if distance would refuse to lend enchantment to the view?

——James Cole, of Philipsburg, while on a visit to Houtzdale caught his foot between the rails at a crossing, causing him to fall, breaking his right leg between the ankle and the knee.

——If the Council desire to preserve the good health of the town, they should abate that nuisance on the corner of Linn and Ridge streets. "The offense is rank; it smells to heaven."

——They are trying to organize a Hook and Ladder Company out in Philipsburg. Good thing; but do not put your trust in hooks and ladders—catch the fire-bug and roast him.

——A boy in Bedford county by the name of Samuel Sullenberger, aged 15 years, blew into a gun to see if it was loaded, when the gun was discharged, killing him instantly. It was loaded with a tow wad only.

——Borough and township auditors will bear in mind that they will subject themselves to a heavy fine if they fail to publish an itemized report of the condition of the finances of their district in at least two papers of the county at the end of the fiscal year, which is in June.

——We are doing job work so low as to defy competition. We hope all our friends will give us their work to do, as we intend to do work as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. We have lately secured a master-workman from one of the leading job houses of Pittsburgh, who is hard to beat.

——Three hundred men have been suspended from the Pennsylvania R. R. shops at Altoona; also two hundred from the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. One of the causes assigned is that the roads are not carrying as many people to the Centennial as they expected to. The suspension may only be temporary.

——A young man by the name of Knoll, living somewhere near Zion, went to Curtin's dam to fish, and concluded he could swim across the dam three times, which feat he attempted. He had accomplished twice across and was half-way over the third time when he was taken with the cramps, and before he could be rescued life was extinct.

——What does it matter if the various railroad companies will not come down to low figures for a ticket to Philadelphia? You have only to buy your groceries of Sechler & Co. for one month to save money enough to pay your way to the Centennial and back again. They are selling now for cash, or short credit of thirty days, and have marked goods down to the very lowest cash rates. They sell the best and cheapest groceries to be found in Centre county.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Last Saturday afternoon, while some workmen were hoisting some heavy machinery on a windlass at Duncan & Co.'s machine shop, they had a very narrow escape from being killed. The weight of the body being hoisted was forty-eight hundred pounds. Four men were standing immediately under it when they heard something crack overhead, and barely escaped when the ponderous weight fell to the ground.

——There is a lawyer in New York who tries every year to sponge advertising by requesting that his advertisement be inserted and a copy of the paper sent to him with the bill. But he was never known to be guilty of paying one of these bills. His name is M. House, and if he had justice he would be in the House of Correction, for he is a fraud of the first magnitude. He has been exposed in this vicinity a dozen times to our knowledge. We hope none of our exchanges will be imposed upon by him.

PROSPECTS FOR A COMING CROP.—Every one, especially every farmer, is much interested to know what the prospects are for the oncoming crop. We have taken some pains to inform ourselves upon this subject, and we give the following as the crop prospects. For almost every variety of grain and fruit an abundant yield is promised, and unless some now unforseen calamity overtakes the fields in this section, these promises will be more than verified. Following is the diagnosis, which we think will be found nearly correct:

Wheat—This staple cereal being one of the most important crops grown in this county is the first to claim our attention. It looks healthy and vigorous. With very few exceptions it has escaped injury during the past winter, and these exceptions apply principally to low lands upon which water has laid. We have of late been favored with fine growing weather; therefore we think we can safely predict an unprecedented yield in the next harvest. The wheat area has been greatly increased in this country in the last few years, but this fact does not seem to affect in the least the demand. Foreign markets will consume all we can produce for many years to come. Already Russia finds England, her best customer, gone, our cousins having to feed almost entirely from our inexhaustable granaries.

Corn—Very little can be said of this crop at present, as many of our farmers have hardly yet got through planting it, the continued wet weather we have had interfering somewhat. However, before this reaches our readers this work will be finished by all the enterprising farmers of this section, and probably by all the readers of the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN. We can say of the corn crop, however, that what has come up looks green and vigorous, and promises well.

Potatoes—But very little can be said of this crop, as much of it has but just been planted; but one thing is evident—the potato bug scare, and the low price paid for potatoes in the Bellefonte market this spring, is not going to lessen the area usually planted. With Paris green, atomizers, and perseverance the farmers are able to defy the pestiferous insects, as last season's efforts abundantly proved, for we never saw a better crop than was turned out by last fall's plow.

Grass—This crop is looking well. We have noticed some fields of timothy almost as high as wheat. Clover is well set, and of vigorous growth, with a remarkably healthy color. Pasturing fields offer abundant food for cattle and sheep, the late rains having the effect of greatly increasing the supply.

Oats—Of this crop we do not think the farmers raise much more than is necessary for home consumption, although we understand that Shortlidge & Co. have shipped several car loads to market this spring. The crop is looking very well.

Peaches—We are assured that the yield of peaches in this county will be unusually large. At this time the blossoms are in a healthy condition, and have a tenacious hold upon the trees.

Apples—It is probable that the apple crop of 1876 will be a Centennial one, long to be remembered for its generous yield. There has seldom been a finer display of blossoms than has graced our orchards during the past few days. All the prognostications point to a full crop. A gentleman who has considerable reputation as a rearer of fine apples informs us that many years ago he was told by an old woman well versed in such matters, that if the apple blossoms appear in the "dark of the moon" they invariably fall off, but if they appeared in the "light of the moon" they are always followed by a large yield of fruit. The gentleman says he has noticed for many years that it always follows as the informant said. This year the blossoms appeared in the light of the moon.

Small Fruits—Strawberries promises well; as for blackberries, raspberries, etc., we are unable to venture an opinion. Cherries, which almost entirely failed last year, promise to make amends this season.

Thus it will be seen that we are promised a profitable harvest. The field, the orchard and the garden will yield of their abundance, and richly repay the toiler for his weeks of labor and months of patient watching. The Centennial year will be marked with blessing and plenty, and hunger and want will have no occasion to come nigh unto us. There will be enough and to spare for every man, woman and child in these United States, for as the crop prospects are in this county so are they, we doubt not, all over our country. If this is so, then we shall have full granaries and an abundance of wheat to supply other countries. This will bring back gold and ought, and no doubt will, increase our prosperity. "There is a good time coming, boys, wait a little longer;" therefore, we say to the creditor class, Wait! spare the homesteads of the poor; do not force the property of your less fortunate brother upon a dull market—it only increases the suffering and depression of the times; and to the poor, and indeed all, both rich and poor, we say, Let us return thanks to the God of the bountiful harvest; unto Him who has promised that seed time and harvest shall not fail.

DECORATION OF THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES.—Just as we go to press the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves is being performed in the several cemeteries of this town, as no doubt also in the several cemeteries of the State and country. The day, which opened rather clouny and threatening, finally cleared up, and at 2 o'clock, the time the procession was to start, the sun looked down in gorgeous splendor upon the scene. The procession formed in the Diamond, as follows:

1. Bellefonte Brass Band.
2. Boys bearing flags and flowers.
3. Logan Fire Company.
4. Company B, 5th Regiment N. G.

and proceeded to the Bellefonte cemetery. As they entered the gates the band played an appropriate piece, and on arriving at the designated place where the ceremonies were to be performed, a dirge was played. Prayer was then offered by Rev. H. J. W. Allen, of the Episcopal church. Then followed an address by the Rev. G. W. Miller, of the M. E. Church, together with a charge by comrade James A. Beaver, decoration of four special graves, dirges by the band, the soldiers' graves strewn with flowers, after which the procession proceeded to the Catholic cemetery, where the ceremonies were continued.

A large concourse of people gathered upon this occasion to pay their tribute of respect to our dead heroes. Impressive speeches were made, noble words were spoken in honor of the patriot dead, and as beautiful flowers are strewn about their last resting place, and our beautiful flag waves over their ashes, we are led to exclaim, "How blest are those who die for freedom's noble cause." Their memory shall ever remain sacred in the heart of the living, who are enjoying the blessed liberty for which they suffered and died.

Eleven years have now passed since this beautiful ceremony was inaugurated, and as each added year passes by and new graves are added to those who have gone before, this ceremony bears a deeper significance and should be more carefully observed. What a divine inspiration it was that conceived and inaugurated this touching and impressive ceremony. How appropriate that over the graves of these fallen heroes, once a year, should wave the beautiful flag which they loved so well, and fought so hard to perpetuate and to make indeed and in truth the flag of the free; and that beautiful flowers should be scattered over the graves of those who, in the dark hour of our nation's peril, had their pathway strewn with thorns and their course marked with blood—the blood of America's noblest sons.

As these ceremonies follow so closely upon our time of going to press, we cannot give a full and detailed account. We shall try and give our readers a fuller account in our next issue, and should also be glad to hear from other parts of the county

——We were sorry when the firm of Burnside & Thomas went down under the pressure of the times. They were enterprising men, and endeavored to sell goods at a reasonable advance on cost, and no more. They did a large business, and their failure was not the result of any particular mismanagement, unless it may be said that for men to be lenient to the poor and to furnish families who are starving with the necessities of life, without the prospect of immediate payment, is called mismanagement. We are informed that they have many thousand dollars owing to them from men who are unable to pay, and who, with noble generosity, they assisted in their time of prosperity. Every poor man who owes them a dollar will, if he has the soul of a man about him, endeavor now, in their time of adversity, to pay these debts of honor, even if he has to work nights to do it. Let these poor men now show to the world that, although poor, they are men of honor—men of integrity; that they can appreciate a favor. Let them emulate the virtue that has been accorded to the native red man who never forgets a kindness. Mr. Burnride is paying up his bills as fast as he can, and he has not forgotten the printer.

OLD VETERANS.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has offered free transportations to all Mexican war veterans who desire to attend the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia the coming summer. They must, however, present their credentials either through an organization to which they belonged—as the Scott Legion, for instance—or their discharge papers. Any *bona fide* veteran of the Mexican war, presenting himself at any ticket office of the Pennsylvania railroad, will be furnished with transportation to Philadelphia and return.

——Abraham Sussman is selling Hungarian grass seed by the car load or in small lots, to suit purchasers. Mr. Sussman is the most successful dealer in seeds in this county or state. All persons wanting seeds of any kind would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. It will be to their interest to do so.

——Soda water, Bower's mead," and mineral waters on draught at Zeller's drug store. Only 5 cents.

——How is this for Centennial poetry? We think the author is dead:

Breathes there a Yank so mean, so small,
Who never says, "Waal, neow, by gaul,
I reckon, since old Adam's fall,
There's n ver growed on this ere ball
A nation so all-fired tall
As we Centennial Yankees!"

——Have you heard the jingle of the new silver pieces?—four for a dollar

——There are some women who, when they get to heaven, won't be happy unless they can scrub out once a year.

——A large assortment of fine and cheap toilet soaps at Zeller's drug store, as low as 5 cents a cake, 50 cents a dozen and upward.

——The energetic but cautious potato-bug is making a reconnoissance of Bellefonte gardens, with probabilities that operations will be commenced at the earliest practicable day.

——We always thought animals had spirits, but now we know, for the *Raftsman Journal* tells of a dog over there as "having a soft nest in the dog-heaven."

——The cheerful pic-nic will soon be here, when our young people can prowl around the woods, eat ant-inf sted sanuwiches and pies, and perform startling gymnastic feats when they set down on the nest of the lively bumble-bee.

——Last Saturday an unoccupied tenant house at Philipsburg, owned by Mrs. Donahue, was destroyed by fire; loss, $600. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as there were no buildings near it. The insurance is void, on account of no one occupying it.

——The *Raftsman Journal* says: "Ex-Sheriff Pie has a little son about six years old, by birth a Frenchman, who speaks the French, German and English languages."

We should advise the parents of that child to be wise in time, or he will be a stale Pie, if they keep up the forcing processes much longer.

——The Titusville *Courier* says, "Give us Judas Iscariot, rather than Sam. J. Tilden," whereat the *Raftsman Journal* responds: "We always thought Judas Iscariot was a Democrat."

We must say that we think that at least the comparison is apt. Judas betrayed his master, the Democratic officals betrayed their masters, namely, the people.

——In conversation some time ago with the Recorder of this county, that officer said that there were a great many deeds that were not recorded. If this is the case it must be on account of the fact that the parties interested are unacquainted with the law, for certainly no man would desire to place his property in jeopardy or destroy the chain of title. For the benefit of all such we quote the law:

All deeds and conveyances for real estate in this Commonwealth shall be recorded in the office for recording deeds in the county where the lands lie, *within six months* after the execution of such deeds and conveyances; and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged *fraudulent and void* against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless such deeds be recorded before the recorder of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim.

——It has for a long time been the habit of the boys of this town to jump on the trains as they come into and leave this station, jumping on and off when they are in motion, at the great risk of being hurt. Such a proceeding is contrary to law, the penalty being five dollars and costs, and from five to ten days' imprisonment. Now then, the Pennsylvania Railroad has resolved to use the full power of the law in such cases, in order to stop the dangerous practice. Many accidents have occurred in other places from such conduct, which has prompted the company to take this step. It will really be a kindness to the boys of this town to make an example of some of them, if the practice is not stopped at once.

——Two little lads in West Clearfield were playing with gunpowder, a week ago last Friday, by placing it in the ground, covering it up and then setting fire to it. It did not go off, when the younger, a son of James McCullough, thinking it had had time enough went to examine it when it exploded, burning him from the waist to the top of the head in a fearful manner—the flesh being all torn from the breast; his eyes were badly burnt and it is feared he may lose his sight entirely. We can but pity the little sufferer, and hope all parents will be warned by this sad accident to be very careful to keep such a dangerous plaything as powder away from small children.

——Philadelphia is a bad place, just now, to send butter or any other kind of country produce, as the market has been glutted with every thing of the kind. We think our farmers will find, all the season through, that Bellefonte is a better market for Centre county produce than that distant city. Look at the difference now—butter is worth here twenty-five cents, while it has been selling in Philadelphia lately for twelve and one-half cents; and, at that price, when the freight was paid, there would be nothing coming to the farmer. The Bellefonte market is able to dispose of all the prime, good butter that is made in this county, and at as fair a price as can be obtained anywhere else.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.—Another railroad meeting was held in the Court House last Saturday evening, Col. P. B. Wilson presiding and Adolph Loeb acting as secretary. So far there has been about fifteen of the twenty thousand dollars required raised. Although the progress made in securing the requisite amount of stamps seems to be slow, yet the interest in the matter seems to be increasing. At the opening of the meeting Messrs. Humes and Bush insisted upon action on their resolution offered at a previous meeting viz: "That the whole project be abandoned." This was opposed by ex-Governor Curtin and others, and not very earnestly pushed by the movers, and was finally voted down. This branch is an absolute necessity to this town, and that those who own a large amount of real estate in this place can the least afford to let this project fall through, is apparent to all. This being the case, the reluctance of some of our largest real estate owners to give anything to this enterprise is a marvel to every one.

If the railroad in Penns Valley is completed, and Bellefonte has no connection, we shall but repeat the history of hundreds of other places which have been entirely ruined by being thus isolated. Business will languish and finally die out. Property will depreciate and finally become worthless, and the grass will grow in our streets.

Some of our capitalists see this, and therefore we cannot and will not believe they will see their hundreds of thousands swept away by such a suicidal policy although some of them, having met this issue with noble generosity, feel agrieved at the backwardness of others as much interested as are they. They feel as did Mr. Bush when he said that "he felt as though he could draw himself into his shell and pull the shell in after him, and dry up and blow away, and stand it just as well as anybody else." When we come to consider that he has subscribed perhaps more liberally than any other person according to his means—the amount of his subscription amounting to one-half of his yearly rental—we cannot wonder that the apathy of others discourages him.

The amount at present subscribed is thirteen thousand dollars, Constance Curtin having added one thousand dollars to the amount, and we understand that Mr. McCoy will add another thousand, which will swell the amount to fifteen thousand.

This meeting was one of the most interesting meetings of the kind that has yet been held. They adjourned to meet again next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock when it is hoped the whole amount required will be raised.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Women's Temperance Society of Bellefonte met at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. last Thursday afternoon, commencing at two o'clock, and continuing until five. We were not present, but the services are said to have been well attended and very interesting. In the evening there was a public meeting held in the Court House. We attended the evening meeting, and must say that it was the most interesting temperance gathering we ever attended.

Mr. E. C. Humes was the President, with John T. Johnston and George W. Tate as Vice Presidents. Rev. G. W. Miller, pastor of the Methodist church, delivered an effective and very interesting address of about one hour in length, after which an opportunity was given for "short talks" from any one present. This apportunity was improved by S. S. Lyon, our worthy Chief Burgess, Isaac Lose, Rev. Crittenden, Gen. Wm. H. Blair, John W. Moore, and others.

Loud calls were made for some member of the Centennial Temperance Club to state how that organization was progressing. Mr. Devlin, the President of that society, was personally called upon by Mr. Humes, but was too bashful to respond. Loud calls were then made for John I. Irwin, who responded in a very interesting speech, stating the rise and progress of the society. Among other things he said the club had taken in since it started about one hundred and thirty men, all of whom had been drinking men within the last six months previously to their joining. Of these, thirty had, up to the present time, violated their word of honor and fallen under the discipline of the club, leaving now one hundred men in active membership; that a great many of the members were present who would not have attended such a meeting one year ago. The speech was clear, pithy and to the point, and no doubt many persons gained from it a better idea of the object and aims of this organization than they ever had before.

Some of the speakers said that this society had done more than all other efforts put forth in town; but who can tell that the prayers of these earnest Christian women, made without ceasing for three long years—their earnest, continuous wrestling with God—to stay the flow of this terrible evil in our midst, have not been answered in this very way? If we believe God listens to the prayers of his people, then we must see in this movement, started as it was by the very men whom these Christian women have been praying for the last three years, the hand of a prayer answering God; for does he not "work in a mysterious way his wonders to perform?"

The meeting was enlivened with music by a choir of young people and by the string band of the Centennial Club. Such a meeting cannot fail being productive of good. If we could have one once a month through the year much good would result from them.

PERSONAL.—J. Z. Long, of Walker, paid us his subscription a few days ago. He did the fair thing by paying us four dollars, which puts him one year in advance. He does not forget the printer these hard times. We wish all our subscribers were as thoughtful. Mr. Long is a whole-souled gentleman, and has our thanks for his timely favor.

—Because our paper is Republican in politics does not prevent some liberal, right-minded Democrats from reading it—we hope with both pleasure and profit. Mr. Henry Twitmire, of Bellefonte, was in to see us a few evenings ago and left us the stamps for his paper. Mr. Twitmire, although a Democrat, is a whole-souled, intelligent one, and always acts and votes conscienciously. We hope he may be led soon to see the error of his way and give in his adhesion to the party of pregress. He is too good and honest a man to act with the negro haters and negro slayers. He is a temperance man, and temperance and Democracy will not mix well together. He is a man who loves sobriety, goodness, law and order, and no doubt is somewhat influenced by the cry of reform which has led so many good men to act with the party of anti-reform. But we cannot all see alike. Mr. Twitmire is as good a citizen as lives in the borough of Bellefonte; no one will deny that.

—Michael Leibkeitcher, of Milesburg, sent us his subscription by the hand of his next best friend. Mr. Leibkeicher is the telegraph operator at Milesburg, and is always found faithfully at his post of duty. A faithful employee is worth his weight in gold to his employer. Such a man is our subscriber, and not only that but an honest, earnest, faithful Republican. God bless him. We hope if he ever comes to town he will give us a call.

—John Delaney, of Roland, an old subscriber, tried and true, called upon us with his stamps. He is always prompt. Mr. Delaney is employed at the Curtin rolling mill, and has been for years; which is the very best evidence that he is a faithful, honest employee. He is of Irish extraction and possesses all the noble traits of his noble race. We have no worse wish for him than that he may prosper and grow rich, as he deserves to do.

—James I. McCloskey, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, sent us five dollars, which pays his subscription to February, 1879. Mr. McCloskey lives so far away that we have no personal acquaintance with him. But this we will say, "he pays like a prince," and will venture to add that "he is the prince of good fellows." If we had a few hundred more of such noble patrons, we would invest in a new dress at once, and make the REPUBLICAN shine like a bran new silver dollar, right from the mint. We should like to take Mr. McCloskey by the hand, and and if he ever comes this way we hope he will give us the chance.

——Persons, and especially ladies, are advised when visiting the Centennial to wear nothing that they do not want ruined. The grounds are five miles from the city proper; the streets are five inches thick with dust, which will pass through clothing as through a sieve. Ladies are advised to wear linen suits, and hats should be as near dust color as it is possible to get them. The less trimming on them the better.

——Mr. B. Tyson would inform the citizens of Bellefonte that he has just completed a splendid ice box for keeping his beef in, where it will be free from flies, and always fresh and cool. If you want good mutton, call on B. Tyson; if you want good veal, call on B. Tyson. Remember the place, at the Bellefonte Market House. 23-5t

——Hellebore, for insects on plants, at Zeller's drug store.

DIED.

At her residence in Curtin Township, Centre county, April 13, 1876, Elizabeth Knoll, aged 58 years.

Death comes to all, but not to all alike. Sometimes in the stream of life we dash upon it as upon hidden rocks, and sometimes drift away until the ties that unite us to this life, long weakened, noiselessly separate, and we are hidden in the mist of death. In this way friend Lizzie died. During her declining years and in her last illness she was tenderly cared for by her brother, and Sister Sarah Harper, of Huntingdon county, and by kind neighbors, whose ministrations were needed. She seemed conscious that "her departure was at hand," and was willing, yea, desirous, rather to be "divested of her earthly tabernacle" that she "might be clothed upon with her heavenly house." She was a member of the Methodist Church for a period of 40 years. Her remains were followed to the Reformed cemetery by a long train of life-long friends, and there deposited to await the coming of our Lord and Savior. The funeral discourse was preached by R. H. Colburn, Methodist minister in charge.

M. J. D.

[Watchman and Huntingdon County papers please copy.]

Additional Local on 1st Page.